CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28519—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	39 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	26 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
R.I. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Pardit	11th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
R.I. CATHAY	3983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
R.I. ORIENTAL	6972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
R.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	F. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th „

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. S. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 308, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Don. BALDUINO	5,000	800	19th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,
CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehtingor	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	23th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15th, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (Limited) at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY, G.'S LINIMENT,
An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.
Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.
The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—
"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.
(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."
An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.
(Sd.) H. F. W."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.
(Sd.) W. H. DeM."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDER.
When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.
These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING
For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.
This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.
In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of GOLD JEWELLERY, which, being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of Selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

LADIES' FICHU BROOCHES.
IN PLAIN GOLD OR JEWELLED, WITH PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &c. THE LATEST FASHIONS AND DESIGNS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Pearl Crescent Brooch	54	60
Do. do. do. Larger	108	120
Fine Pearl Crescent and Star, with Diamond Centre Brooch or Hair Pin	144	160
Fine Pearl "Star," with Diamond Centre Brooch or Hair Pin	112	125
Do. do. Medium size	130	145
Do. do. Large	158	175
Fine Pearl Spray Brooch	80	90
Fine Ruby, Diamond, and Sapphire, clusters on Bar Brooch	85	95
Fine Gold Horse-Shoe and Whip and Fox's Head Brooch	24	27
Fine Pearl "Harp" Brooch	44	48
Fine Pearl "Swallow" Brooch	100	112
Fine Pearl double Horse-Shoe Brooch	75	85
Fine Pearl double Horse-Shoe Brooch on Bar with Pearl Ends	62	70
Fine Gold Curb Pattern Brooch, with Pearl Horse-Shoe Centre	38	42
Moonstone, Ruby, and Diamond Cluster on Fine Gold Bar with Pearl Ends	40	45
Fine Gold Brooch Daisy Centre on two Bars	25	28
Fine Gold Hunting Throng and Triple Horse-Shoe Brooch, richly set with Pearls	60	67

BRACELETS.
FINE GOLD BRACELETS, RICHLY JEWELLED, WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, etc.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Fine Gold and Pearl Crescent and Bead Bracelet	60	67
Fine Gold Daisy Pattern Bracelet, with Brilliant Centre	44	48
Fine Gold "Band" Bracelet, set with Fine Diamond	74	82
Fine Gold Plain Band, set with Rubies and Diamonds	170	190
The New Flexible Curb Bracelet with Real Lock and Key	65	72
Fine Gold Bracelet, richly ornamented with Pearls and Diamonds	145	161
Fine Gold Bracelet, Etruscan Centre	54	60
Ruby, Diamond, and Moonstone Heart and Knot on Fine Gold Band	200	225
Fine Gold Twisted Bracelet	62	70
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Fox Head" Bracelet	54	60
Fine Gold Plain Bangles	30	34
Do. do. do. Larger	54	60

THE NEW SPRING BRACELET: JEWELLED WITH PEARL AND DIAMOND CLUSTER CENTRE will adapt itself to any Wrist. Cash, Rs. 270; Credit, Rs. 300.

SCARF PINS.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS IN FINE GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES, THE LATEST FASHIONS, COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash.	Credit.
The "Merry Thought" Pin, with Rubies and Diamonds	27	30
Fine Gold "Flower" Pin, set with Diamonds	18 0	20 0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Whip" Pin	12 0	14 0
Fine Gold Shamrock Pin, with Pearl Centre	10 0	11 4
Fine Gold Knot Pin	10 0	11 4
The New Enamelled Pansy Pins, with Brilliant Centre	30 0	34 0
Fine Gold Bracelet, with Pearl Knob	19 0	21 0
Pearl Crescent Pin with Pearl Knob	14 0	16 0
Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Pin, with Pearl Knob	19 0	21 0
Fine Pearl Horse-Shoe Pin	14 0	16 0
Fine Pearl Crescent Pin, with Diamond Star	36 0	40 0
Fine Gold and Jewelled Horse-Shoe Pins. From Cash, Rs. 10; Credit, Rs. 11-4	150 0	168 0

FINE GOLD BEAD PINS, From—Cash, Rs. 8; Credit, Rs. 9; to Cash, Rs. 12; Credit Rs. 13-8.

GOLD STUDS.
COMPLETE IN CASES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Gold Flat Top Studs	16 0	18 0
Do. do. do. Bevelled Edges.	16 0	18 0
Plain Gold Cheese-Shaped Studs	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Engraved Tops	13 8	15 0
Do. do. Hammered Tops	16 0	18 0
Handsome Diamond Horse-Shoe Dress Studs	117 0	130 0
Set of Single Stone Diamond Studs, Claw Setting	135 0	150 0
Single Stone Diamond Star Set Studs for Dress Shirts	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	54 0	60 0
Plain Gold Dress Studs, Set with Pearls.	19 0	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CUMMINS' PATENT
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.
ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.
SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES
BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.
CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCING SEPT. 1ST.
TEMPTING BARGAINS.
New and Fashionable Goods of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price
FOR CASH.
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

A GREAT WANT FOR INDIA SUPPLIED.
The Very BEST VALUE Is Secured by Our EXTENDED CASH SYSTEM.
INSPECTION and COMPARISON INVITED.
OUTFITTING,
HIGH-CLASS ONLY,
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR READY MONEY.
Our NEW Illustrated CATALOGUE Fully details this DESIRABLE SYSTEM of PURCHASE.
HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS
QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. } CASH or V.P.P.
EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.
FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1891.

SKATING CLUB AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 TO 7 P. M.

A BAND WILL PLAY at the Club and Evening Sessions.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11 P. M.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is in attendance at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 27th August, 1891, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. CURSETJEE DADABHOY KHAN SAHEB, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property to MR. BHICCAJEE CANJEEBHAI KHANDALAWALLA, and that all persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of lease, inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims, which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with building or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being in the First Khetwaddi Parsiwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 286, new No. 1975, old survey No. 2, new survey No. 2-7444, tenure pension and tax and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 1695 (1) 1695 (2) street Nos. 17 and 17 A, and is bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by the said First Khetwadi Parsewada Street, and on the North and South by the property of Chybildass Lulloobhoy.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of BAI VIJKOR, alias VAJIBAI (widow of DAYABHAI NANDRAM) late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SHIVKORE (widow of VIJBHUKHANDAS RAMCHAND) the executrix Named in the will of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

K. F. MODI,
The 20th Day of August, 1891.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WINES! WINES!!

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—

WHISKIES.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'S.

ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.

DAVID SMITH & Co.'S.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.

PORT.

CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.

SHERRIES.

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CLARETS.

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BRANDIES.

THINE & Co.'S.

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Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,

33, HUMMUM STREET.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

"BEER,"
Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1891, at 5-45 P. M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

A EUROPEAN FIRM ESTABLISHED in BOMBAY, with the object of extending their business, wish to ARRANGE with a PRIVATE CAPITALIST for an advance up to Rs. 10,000, against good security.

Apply to "No. 60," care of this office.

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેઅમ્માદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, a rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500

RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07

Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93

Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4 0
Finos Lady	„ „ „	3 0
Alpha	„ „ „	2 8
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9 0
Carolina	„ „ „	7 0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javes* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25 „	7-8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25 „	6
Trabucos	„ „ „ 25 „	3
Caliope	„ „ „ 50 „	5
Semirami	„ „ „ 100 „	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 4
Do.	„ 2 „ „ „	4 0
Do.	„ 3 „ „ „	3 8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's"	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 0
Do.	„ 2 100 „	3 8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs. TRUE INDIAN LEAF TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and Lady Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690 0 0
„	1885	£988,156 0 0
„	1886	£955,039 0 0
„	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£3,957,174	12 4	1884 £5,346,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595	15 1	1889 £6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band at the Yacht Club, 5th Bo. L. I., 6 p. m., (this evening.)

Polo, this evening, at 5 p. m.

Half yearly General Meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Alton Tower (s), from Cardiff ; Colaba (s), Rangoon ; Khandalla (s), Calcutta ; and Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Shanghai.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Thisbe sailed yesterday for Hongkong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Chilka left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Clyde, and Colaba entered the dock yesterday. The s. s. Alderley left it on Sunday, and the s. s. Teheran and Thisbe yesterday.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of a Hindu, whose name was unknown. It appears that on Sunday the deceased drank freely of liquor at a liquor-shop at Mahim and took no food. He was afterwards found lying unconscious on the footpath near the shop and was immediately taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he died five minutes after admission. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of an old Mahomedan woman named Khatiza, aged 60 years. On Sunday morning, the deceased was walking along the Grant Road when she was knocked down and run over by a dog cart, with the result that her skull was fractured. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will commence at 5 o'clock.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. at 6 (weather permitting) this evening :—

Overture	La Part Diable — Auber.
Mazurka	A Phantom — Kohner.
Concert Polka	(For Cornet Solo) Lieb Und Trow. — Wickert.
Selection	Maid Marian Regd. — Koven.
Valse	Los Sirenes — Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Lights O'London — C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PICKPOCKETS IN NULL BAZAAR.—On the 23rd ultimo, as a respectable Hindu gentleman was on his way home from the Null Bazaar, at 9 o'clock in the evening, he was jostled by two *budmashes* near the Pinjrapole cross lane. On questioning them as to what their intention was they made no reply, but continued pushing him about. It then occurred to the Hindu gentleman to feel for his purse, when to his surprise he found that his pockets had been picked by the two *budmashes*, one of whom had meanwhile decamped. The gentleman on seeing the other fellow running away, called on some of the passers-by to seize him, but he was too quick for them and escaped, there being no policeman near to arrest him.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed Ganput Baloo a *cooly* in the Public Works Department, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three different charges of theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 9, the property of Govind Atmaram and two others. The accused, who is only 20 years of age, had made it his regular business to commit petty thefts of wearing apparel, and during the last four months he committed about ten thefts of this kind. The present complainants reported the matter to the police, who traced the property to a Marwaree, who explained that the clothes had been pledged with him by the accused, who was subsequently arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty, but his Worship convicted him on the evidence adduced, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Gajee Jeeva was charged by Inspector Hiscocks, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver kurgota, valued at Rs. 33, belonging to Ramjee Sabhu, living at Cummatipura. The complainant, an old man who was said to be "about 103 years of age," stepped into the witness box and deposed that about a month ago he gave the silver ornament to the accused, and asked him to pledge it with a Marwari on his behalf. The accused did pledge the ornament with a Marwari for Rs. 10, but instead of giving the money to the complainant he misappropriated it to his own use and absconded from Bombay to Ahmedabad. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused when he returned to Bombay last week. The accused, who denied the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society was held last evening in the house of Mr. Abraham Daniel, secretary, in Israel Moholla, Khadak, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Alexander presiding. The meeting was opened with the singing of some Hebrew psalms with their Marathi translations, after which Mr. S. A. Pezarker, the secretary's son, read the report of the Committee for the past year. The report referred to the work of the year as satisfactory, and expressed thanks to the donors, among whom were H. E. Lord Harris, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., &c. The chairman, in his closing address, exhorted the members of the Society to use redoubled exertions in assisting the good work which the Society had taken upon itself to promote. Mr. Reuben Benjamin proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, with which the proceedings terminated. We hold over a detailed report.

THE SALVATION ARMY INTERRUPTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector George charged Eduljee Manockjee, described as a Parsee priest, with disorderly behaviour on Saturday evening. It was stated that complaints had been made to the police on several previous occasions by the Salvationists regarding considerable annoyance they suffered from their services being interrupted by some malicious persons throwing stones amongst the assembly. The practice was as dangerous as it was vexatious, and the police accordingly placed two policemen in plain clothes to keep watch during the services held at Gun Row Street with a view to bring the offender to book. The prisoner was seen to throw a stone into the procession on Saturday night, and it hit a police man on the back of his head. He was immediately arrested ; but when placed in the dock Eduljee denied the charge, asserting that he happened to be standing in a crowd looking at the procession when a *sepoy* arrested him and charged him with the offence. Mr. Richardson in deciding the case said that India was a free country, where everybody was at liberty to exercise his religion without let or hindrance. The Salvation Army people performed their religious rites in a peaceable way without interfering with anybody's creed in any way, and yet the accused had interrupted their devotions in quite a wanton way and created a disturbance by his behaviour. Such meddlesomeness was a serious offence and should be severely dealt with. The accused was therefore fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a fortnight's simple imprisonment.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	71	40	56	23	53	68	51	29
Monday, Aug. 24	.....		.....		.....		0	3
Total	71	40	56	23	53	68	51	32
Total fall to 24th August 1890	65	65	67	9	69	26	54	87
Total fall to 24th August 1889	63	39	66	67	65	26	60	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A NEW PARSEE CHARITABLE SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution have completed their arrangements for opening a school about the middle of next month in a house known as Behloo Baug situated opposite the Marine Line station of the B. B. Railway on the Queen's Road, and belonging to Mr. Dosabhoy Byramjee Pesikaka. It is a well ventilated upper storied house, having suitable accommodation for class rooms, and healthy exercise after school hours. For the present the school will consist of Anglo-Vernacular and Guzerati classes, to be hereafter supplemented by High School classes. As the Institution is intended solely for the benefit of Parsee children, conformably to the express wishes of the donor, the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., who had put in trust the munificent sum of nearly four lakhs of rupees, the trustees have appointed Parsee masters, and as far as practicable will maintain this resolution. Mr. Bamanshaw Bezanji Koteval, B.A., has been nominated Head Master. Keeping in view the proverbial prestige of Parsee Merchants, which we regret to say has of late lost ground, the trustees have very wisely come to the determination of making this institution a Commercial High School. Every Parsee will receive this intimation with feelings of gratification, and we are glad to learn that the proposal has been warmly encouraged from quite an unexpected quarter. Perhaps it is not generally known here that in Hamburg there are special commercial schools, where young men are trained in all branches of a mercantile house, and in other continental commercial centres, the services of German clerks are eagerly sought after. In such circumstances the London Chamber of Commerce has framed certain rules whereby commercial knowledge is imparted in special schools, for which technical books are published and competent examiners appointed. Those young students who have acquired a proficiency in commercial knowledge and have passed a successful examination, are granted certificates of competence, and are eligible for employment. The London Chamber of Commerce have suggested to the Bombay Chamber the advisability of adopting their system of training in special schools in Bombay ; and with this view a correspondence is now passing between the local Chamber, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution.

The trustees hope to enlist the sympathy of Government in securing an eligible site for their school, which they intend to build with the help of the authorities. Schools established under such favourable auspices and conducted on principles enunciated above, are generally not to be found in hired houses, but in buildings such as the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, St. Xavier College, the Elphinstone High School and College, &c. Applications for admission into the new school will be received from next week from intending students.

CRICKET.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C. vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Sunday last between the City of Bombay and Elphinstone Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a well-earned victory for the former by 25 runs. The Elphinstonians in their first innings scored 91. The chief contributors were Patell 35 and Mody 12. Bhaya and Kanga bowled exceedingly well for their side. The City Club in their first venture scored 116. Dubash, Kanga, and Engineer contributed 31, 21, and 11, respectively, thanks to Dubash, who did yeomen service to his side, and snatched the match out of the fire. S. Reporter, Pundole, and Patell bowled well for their side. The Elphinstonians in their second turn, when the stumps had drawn, scored 15 with two wickets down. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M Sanjana, b Bhaya		2		
R E Mody, b Bhaya		9		
R D Cooper, l-b-w., b Bhaya		1		
S B Doctor, c Kanga, b Bhaya		2	c and b Kanga	4
D E Mody, l-b-w. b Billimoria		12	Not out	9
C M Patell, c and b Bhaya		35		
Machilwalla, c Daruwalla, b Billimoria		0	c and b Bhaya	1
D Daruwalla, b Kanga		4		
S Reporter, b Kanga		4		
D Powalla, b Kanga		0		
D C Pundole, not out		3		
Extras		17	Extras	1
Total		91	Total	15

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

	1st Innings.
M D Kanga, l-b-w, b Reporter	21
R Reporter, c and b Reporter	9
N Bhaya, c and b Reporter	3
J Billimoria, c and b Mody	1
E Davur, c Machilwalla, b Pundole	9
Engineer, c Machilwalla, b Pundole	11
D F Dubash, c and b Patell	31
D Daruwalla, c Reporter, b Pundole	4
S H Harver, c Cooper, b Pundole	0
H Billimoria, c and b Patell	10
A D Vacha, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	116

Y. M. C. A. vs. H. M's. CUSTOMS C. C.

THIS match was played on the grounds of the former team, and ended in a draw certainly in favour of the Y. M. C. A. as it stood. The captain of H. M's. Customs C. C. having won the toss sent in the Y. M. C. A. to bat. The innings commenced with Walsh and George going in to face the bowling of Pritchard and Boylette. Both batsmen played steadily and carried the score to 40, when Walsh was caught off Thomas, who was put on to relieve Boylette. George did not long survive Walsh's downfall, for he was bowled at 53 by Mehta, who had relieved Pritchard. Sharp, Hildreth, Boileau and White, who followed, all played well and got into double figures, the two latter being "not out." At the fall of 7 wickets for 150, the Y. M. C. A. declared their inning at an end. At 5 p.m. H. M.'s Customs C. C. entered upon their innings, sending in Jackson and Kelly to face the bowling of Hildreth and Boileau. When the score had reached 8, Kelly was bowled by Hildreth, and Thomas who followed failed to score. Callcut however came to the rescue, and with Jackson, who had been hitting about freely, carried the score to 33, when Callcut was smartly stumped by Leggett. The rest who followed, with the exception of Forde, calls for no special remark, and when the score had reached 68, Jackson was also cleverly stumped by Leggett for a well played 27. Thus H. M.'s Customs had lost 8 wickets for 68 when time was called. For the Y. M. C. A. Hildreth bowled well, capturing 7 wickets for 18 runs. The following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

W George, b Mehta	29
H Walsh, b Jackson	14
D T Sharp, b Calcutt	13
P Hildreth, c Walsh, b Callcut	17
J Waller, c Forde, b Boylette	2
R W Boileau, not out	35
W B Leggett, c Kelly, b Callcut	5
W Lane, not out	1
J E P White, not out	19
A R Sharp (did not bat). —Englo (do.)	
Extras	15
Total	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pritchard	45	25	0	0
Boylette	100	35	6	2
Jackson	35	14	2	0
Thomas	15	5	0	1
Mehta	50	30	0	1
Callcut	50	25	0	3

Callcut bowled one no ball.

H. M'S CUSTOMS C. C.

G Kelly, b Hildreth	7
P Jackson, s Leggett, b Hildreth	27
A J Thomas, b Hildreth	0
H F Calcutt, s Leggett, b Hildreth	12
W E Young, b Hildreth	0
P J Boylette, b Hildreth	3
J Mehta, b Hildreth	1
J Walsh, b Englo	0
H Forde, not out	11
Extras	7
Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Hildreth	78	18	4	7
Boileau	20	11	1	0
Waller	15	13	0	0
Englo	25	7	1	1
George	10	9	0	0
Lane	5	4	0	0

Waller bowled one no ball.

MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed in aid of the above fund :—

	Rs.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Tajiancy	25
Amounts previously subscribed	10,885
Total	Rs. 10,910

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—

Mr. Goculdas Kallandas	100
" Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy	100
" Harichund Promjee	51
	251
Amounts previously paid	Rs. 7,830
Total amount	Rs. 8,081

(Signed) TALAKCHUND MANEKCHUND,
" MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Sec., The Mahuwa Relief Fund.

" It may be true what some men say, It maun be true what a man say," Public opinion endorses SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE concert which took place at the Seamen's Institute last Saturday evening was an unprecedented success, and Mr. Anderson Clarke, who got it up for the benefit of the Harbour Mission, may well be congratulated on the success of his enterprize. The first item on the programme was Molloy's "All in a Garden Fair," which was very prettily rendered by Miss A. Nicker. She also sang with marked expression Handel's "Angels ever bright and fair." Mr. Thelenberg's splendid bass did full justice to "The Diver." The programme being a lengthy one he did not respond to an encore. Towards the end of the programme he sang M. Watson's "Anchored," and in answer to vociferous cries of "encore" treated the audience to "Father O'Flynn." Miss Waller sang with marked pathos T. de Lara's "Garden of sleep," also H. Poutet's "Tit for tat" which called forth continuous applause, to which she at length responded by repeating the last verse. Miss Carpenter's splendid voice told to full advantage in Blumenthal's "Sunshine and Rain ;" as an encore she sang "The blue bells of Scotland." Miss Hartley played two lovely pieces, Weber's "Polacca Brillanti" and S. Heller's "Tarantella," and quite delighted the appreciative listeners. Mr. B. V. Hunt recited "The Life-boat," and never we believe was recitation more splendidly done ; every face in the hall testified to his power of riveting the attention to his words. Being called upon for another recitation he gave "The wreck of the Betsy." Mr. Anderson Clarke early in the evening sang Moore's Irish melody "I saw from the beach." His rich voice is too well known to need comment. He was in grand form and brought the choice programme to an end by singing Tosti's "Beauty's eyes," to which everyone listened with rapt attention and wished that there was more of it. A most enjoyable evening finished up at 11 o'clock. From a financial point of view the concert was the most successful entertainment ever given at the Seamen's Institute, and we are glad to see that our citizens take such a lively interest in the welfare of the British sailor. Mr. Seymour Dove acted as an able accompanyist throughout the evening in his usual finished style.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPT. THE HON. E. S. ST. AUBYN, K.R.R., is about to retire, and the Adjutancy of the 21st Middlesex R. V.C., will consequently become vacant.

LIEUTENANT J. L. R. GORDON, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 15th Sikhs, on probation.

LIEUTENANT J. A. STEWART, No. 21 Battery, Eastern Division, R. A., has been appointed officiating Subaltern, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, vice J. L. Parker.

2ND LIEUTENANT F. V. SMITH, Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

2ND LIEUTENANT H. H. COBBE, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed Officiating Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

LIEUTENANT J. L. C. STEVENS, Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

MAJ. F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART, 25th Field Battery, Ipswich, has been appointed to the command of B Depot, R.H.A., at Woolwich, in succession to Maj. J. E. Josselyn.

DEP. SURG.-GEN. S. ARCHER, P.M.D., North Western District, proceeds to Canada for duty, vice Dep. Surg-Gen. E. G. McDowell, C.B., who retires on account of age in November.

CAPTAIN A. DANIEL, Wing Commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command, Infantry, with effect from date of joining, vice Battye, officiating as Commandant.

LIEUTENANT J. L. PARKER, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, has been appointed officiating Commandant, the Punjab Garrison Battery, vice Captain T. W. G. Bryan, granted two years' furlough to England.

CAPT. H. J. GOOD-ADAMS, Royal Scots Regt., and Capt. C. H. Tye, late 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, have received official appointments in South Africa as magistrates, the former in Bechuanaland, and the latter in the Tuli district.

THE Duke of Clarence and Avondale was amongst the officers who accompanied the first detachment of the 10th Royal Hussars which yesterday left York for the Curragh. The second party will leave York on the 12th inst., and the last on the 18th.

A NUMBER of British officers will proceed to the manœuvres of the German army, on the invitation of the Emperor. Already one selection has been made. Col. R. H. Jelf, R.E., having been deputed to watch the operations on behalf of his own arm.

IT has been decided that the 1st Bn. Royal Scots Regt., on its arrival home shortly from South Africa, shall be stationed at Bradford and Lichfield, instead of those quarters being occupied by the Cameron Highlanders, from Edinburgh, as previously arranged.

THE 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt. has received orders to move from Chatham on the 19th inst. to Aldershot there to be quartered, afterwards proceeding to Gosport. The battalion is ordered to be relieved at Chatham by the 2nd Bn. East Kent Regt., now at Aldershot. The Hampshire Regt. is to proceed by march route from Chatham.

As the result of long consideration the War Office has decided to adopt Cannock Chase as a camping ground for troops, as well as a site for ranges for the magazine rifle, the proximity of the Chase to Lichfield, where there are already two regimental depots, offering great advantages for the training of troops. Accommodation is to be provided at Lichfield for a full battalion of infantry.

THE colours of the 1st Bn. Royal Irish, quartered at Colchester, with a number of priceless relics associated with the life of the regiment during 200 years, were totally destroyed in a fire that broke out in the early morning of Friday last in the officers' mess. The silver Nile boat, commemorative of the Nile Expedition, was saved, and Major Hatchell gallantly rescued O'Neill, the mess waiter, who was asleep inside the building. The contents of the mess are insured for £6,000.

IN the coming Relief Season three troopers will visit Karachi. The *Euphrates* will arrive on December 8th with the 47th Field Battery and drafts ; the *Malabar* on December 22nd with the 2nd battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; and the *Serapis* on January 19th with the 1st battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. Thus out of three British infantry regiments arriving in India during the cold weather, two will be disembarked at Karachi. The troopships on their return voyages will take home details of various corps, the *Euphrates* also carrying the 28th Field Battery. This season the men will be put into a standing-camp at Karachi, but next year in all probability huts will be built.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says :—"The new Warrant as to the retention of Majors beyond the age of forty-eight, to which the Press is referring, was issued, we understand, to meet one special case, and is to be acted upon most sparingly. It is referred to by some writers as though it would be taken advantage of to save officers generally from retirement when they reach the limit. There is no foundation whatever for this supposition, and officers who may be hoping to escape retirement under cover of this new rule would be well advised not to rely upon this loophole too implicitly, or they may find themselves bitterly disappointed at the last moment."

A SPECIAL Army order has just been issued, directing several important changes in the organisation of the garrison branch of the Royal Artillery. The distribution into eastern, southern, and western divisions is to remain, but the term "company" will in future be used to describe a garrison artillery unit, the old term "battery" being discontinued. The number of companies in each division and their establishments and stations are to be fixed in proportion to the armament duties of each place, and the companies serving in India will be rearranged hereafter. The foreign reliefs will be carried out by companies, and by the divisions to which the stations are allotted. The Coast Brigade is to be abolished, and its officers and men will be absorbed into the district staff, and distributed at stations at home and abroad, as detailed in the new establishments. A permanent staff of officers, non-commissioned officers, first-class gunners, and other specially-trained men has been fixed for each district, which will be quite distinct from the company establishments.

THE death is announced at Menza, near Milan, of the renowned operatic conductor France Facie. In February last year he was stricken with paralysis. He lost consciousness, and could not recognise even Boito, his old school-fellow and closest friend. He was subsequently placed in a private lunatic asylum, where he died after eighteen months' illness

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain C K Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain A Lussich, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Barque Kepha, 475 tons, Captain S Terjasen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Natal (July 22), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to H N A Taleb.

THE British s s Alton Tower, 1,921 tons, Captain W B Trejerthen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,790 tons coals and 5 deck passengers. The vessel in consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, eight deck passengers and 4 European distressed seamen, viz., Mr W F Martin, Mr J Cohen, Mr Lewis Antony, and Mr Thomas Waters, from Mauritius. During the voyage she experienced fine weather on the Malabar coast and squally weather from Cananore.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain G W Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Shanghai—Mr S M Cohen. From Hongkong—Mr J McEleny and one Chinese. From Melbourne—Major Cameron, K E Sound, Major Garston, and Mr and Mrs Morrison. From Sydney—Revd and Mrs Phillips, Mr J Donald, Revd R Hackwell, Sergt-Major Oriell and Mrs Grose and daughter. From Singapore—Mr D Nosseirt, one deck, and three distressed seamen. From Colombo—Mr G M:H Nathan, Lt G H Gasselee, Miss Paley, Mr H Caderbhoy and two deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovett	D	B & P S N Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Kt. Companion	2512	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Kaveri	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Nizam	1625	Langbourne	3	P & O S N Co
" Surat	1676	Steeman	4	P & O S N Co
" Teheran	1391	Hall	5	P & O S N Co
" Cuba	1391	Boyle	6	K Nixon & Co
" Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Cassum
" Incharran	1843	Macdonald	13	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Straits of Magellan 2251 Clark T Morrison & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Alton Tower (s)	Trejerthen	Cardiff, July 23.
	Colaba (s)	Browne	Rangoon, Aug 5.
	Khandalla (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, July 26.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Atkinson	Shanghai, Aug 1.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Thisbe (s)	Lussich	Hongkong.

The folowing vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Fultala, for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.
Barque Buapan, for Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
20	Maharani s	Budd	Rangoon, Aug 14.
	Nizam s	Trager	Colombo, Aug 14.
	C Macpherson s	Gourlay	Glasgow, July 4.
	I M S Nancowry	De Bary	Port Blair, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Steamers Chanda and Kistna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
20	Nowshera s	.....	Bombay.
21	Purnea s	.....	Singapore.
	Scindia s	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
19	Nawab s	Calcutta.
	Henzada s	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.
20	Nowshera s	Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Departures. Date.	To.
July.					
23	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast.		
August.					
4	Zampa	Chisholm	Cardiff	13	Kurrachee
6	Lord London-derry	Arthur	Port Said		
8	Electra	Scott Smith	Perim		
10	Gorji	Saunders	Bussorah	11	London
11	Massilia	Sam	London		Sydney
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	13	Somali coast
	Singapore	Parodi	Bombay	11	Genoa
	Imperatrix	Eggor	Bombay	12	Trieste
	Drachenfels	Tigge	Kurrachee	11	Antwerp
	Oceanien	Paydenot	Marseilles		Australia
12	Muyun	William	Berbera	14	Perim
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	13	Hodeida
13	Morkara	Bergemann	Brisbane		London
	Coringa	Toffe	Bimlipatam	14	Marseilles
	Poseidon	Lemesich	Trieste		Bombay
14	Avoca	Abbas	Jeddah	13	Somali coast
	Arcadia	Andrews	Sydney		London
	Assam	Brown	Bombay		
	Hohenstaffen	Schmolder	Sydney	14	Bremen
	Rosetta	Gadd	Calcutta		London
	Edilio R.	Menada	Bassein		PortSaid F O
15	Sculptor	McAdam	Bombay	16	Jeddah
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Stella	Scott	Kurrachee	15	PortSaid F O
	Sheikh Berkhud	Mackenzie	Hodeida		
	Congo	Rogers	Bombay	15	Hull
	Fa, I is of Inversanaid	Wilson	Cardiff		
	Darmshadt	Bodeker	Bremen	16	China
16	Rio de Portugal	Rodgrius	Zanzibar		Lisbon
	Abbany	Gough	Bombay		Liverpool
	Rathergien	Dunlop	Calcutta	17	Dunkirk
	Clan Fraser	Henderson	Madras		London
17	Norna	Graig	Bombay		Port Said F O
	Mayumba	Sawle	Bushire		London
	Kanzler	Pape	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Wivenhoe	Clark	Bushire		London
	Cycle	New	Batavia		New York

Aden, 17th August, 1891.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 511 bales cotton fly and 9 bales twist waste, M Bhimjee ; 80 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 53 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 50 bales wool, S Dossa and Co ; 513 bales cotton fly and 25 bales twist waste, T Jeewraj.

Incharran s—2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 30 cwts horns, R Fazul ; 6,000 cwts jowari, A Blascheck and Co ; 54 cwts cuscus root, A Hassum ; 800 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—150 bales cotton, Gadum Bythell and Co ; 1,398½ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 128 cwts gum, John Fachiri ; 8 cwts gum, C Chuterbhoy ; 323 bales cotton fly, T Jeewraj.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—160 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannnia s—7 bundles skins, H M M Ally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co ; 150 bales twist, P F Talati ; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Bombay Cotton M Co ; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 6 cases Cambay stone, A C Esmaljee, 272 cwts, sandlewood, C Abraham ; 1250 cwts onion, The Onion Co ; 112 cwts loopate, 152 cwts cloves and 2 cwts genda horns, Yue Lun Ching ; 25 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 8 bales twist, and 12 bales piecegoods, The Presidency Mills Co ; 25 bales twist, The China Mills, Ld ; 97 cwts by sabole, D Dossa ; 125 cwts onions, H A A Aboo ; 30 cwts cloves, 1¼ cwts marcloves and 15 cwts bysoble, J Tejpal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—60 bales twist, the Union Mills, Ld ; 425 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 150 cwts sandlewood chips, F Morally Chinoi ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 250 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Nizam s—125 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co ; 140 cwts sandlewood, L Morally and Co ; 100 cwts sandlewood chips, C Versy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 cwts ivory and 3 cwts moye teeth, A Shaikally and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—101 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 115 bales cotton and 63 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinur s—400 bales cotton, B Hurdall.

Camorta s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna ; 405 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—500 boxes barsoap, Essoofally Allybhoy ; 90 cases writing slates, Lyon and Co ; 100 cases muriatic acid and 10 cases tin crystals, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4 packages carriage lamps, E Sullemanjee Mollu ; 3 cases oilmanstores, Dinshaw Burjorjee ; 16 packages printing ink, 104 packages printing papers, &c, S A E Dawood ; 25 cases soap, A H Essoofbhoy ; 50 bottles quick-silver, The Bombay Co ; 8 packages earthenware, Ebram P Mahomed ; 12 packages glassware, Hajee J Virjee and Co ; 4 cases lamps, J Runmell ; 1,000 boxes soap, Owen, and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Renowa s—125 casks cement, Tyabjee and Co ; 6 packages glassware, A H Rahimbhoy ; 81 cases oilmanstores, Budroodin Nuzerally ; 30 drums turpentine and 492 kegs paint of sorts, N Surafally and Co ; 2 cases soap, Bright and Co ; 60 drums turpentine, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin ; 100 drums linseed oil, D Goolam Hoosein ; 2 cases confectionary, R Framjee ; 200 casks cement, H Shaik Adum and Co ; 6 packages writing papers, S A Sawood ; 31 bales papers, M A Essabhoy and Co.

Peninsular s—21 packages provisions, ham, bacon, and cheese, &c, Sodder and Co.

Mirzapore s—3 bales writing papers, A Hoosen Keekab

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MESSRS. KEESS and SON are APPOINTED CONTRACTORS TO SELL FORBES' ICE from this date.—11, Meadows Street, 25th August, 1891.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of the late SIR HENRY MORLAND'S Property commences TO-DAY, TUESDAY, at 1 P. M. Library will be sold on THURSDAY; Gold and Silver Plate and Jewellery on MONDAY, 31st Instant.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (100) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEITTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.—Per bot. Re. 1 only, per doz. Rs. 9 only. Menthol Cones each as. 3 to 12.—PEARSE and Co., SIRDAR'S Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMONGST EUROPEANS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a Specific for all kinds of Dysentery, as appears from numerous telegraphic and other orders that are received from them from all parts of the world. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high position see handbills. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.—S. B. MOTIVALA, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED to EXCHANGE EUROPEAN STAMPS and CARDS for Asiatic Stamps. Address Professor NAUMANN, Anton's Platz 1, Dresden, Germany.

AGENT WANTED.—To work an Indent Business in German and Swiss Piece-goods; must be well-up in the line and have experience. Apply to "C. B. K.," care of General Post Office, Hamburg, Germany.

WANTED—For a Press and Ginning Establishment in the Interior—AN ENGINEER, holding a 1st class certificate, who has served on board a P. and O. or British India steamer; must be thoroughly competent in his profession and be able to produce testimonials that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the Trade.—Apply to "K. T.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a young Lady (European), EMPLOYMENT as a Governess to Children under 10 years of age, or as a Ladies' Companion. Willing to travel. Good Reference. Apply to "M. E. S.," 4, North Petty Staff Lines, Poona.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homajee Hall," Mazagon.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SUCCESSFUL PHARMACY.—Enterprise in Pharmacy is the order of the day. The development of our Business has been very rapid in spite of the keen competition.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30 Meadow Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6300 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS, accompanied by S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., C. S., Private Secretary, Colonel RHODES, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble St. LEGER H. JERVIS, Aide-de-Camp, and Surgeon H. MARTIN, officers of the Staff, will leave GANESHKHIND for SIMLA on MONDAY EVENING, 31st August, 1891, returning on SATURDAY MORNING, 12th proximo. Telegrams, letters and papers intended for immediate delivery to Their Excellencies and party, which cannot be delivered at Ganeshkhind before 5 p.m. on 31st August, should be addressed "CAMP of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY," without the addition of any post town.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 19th Aug., 1891.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUSES for the Session 1891-92 will be forwarded on application.
I. DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
II. DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
III. DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
IV. PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
V. DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
VI. DEPARTMENT of the EVENING CLASS.
VII. SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, &c. (varying in value from £12 to £100 per annum).
Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or at the College.
HENRY WM. HOLDER, M. A., Registrar.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF A BUNGALOW AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the bungalow at Victoria Gardens.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF SYED ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mookhund Sewlal, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, Dated 24th April, 1883, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Withoba Antoba, Mothabhai Withoba, and Nanabhai Withoba, the following properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Syed Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 572, Collector's new No. 2708, old survey No. 1-2831, New survey No. 1345, and by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 91 and 92, and street Nos. 377, 379 and 381, 383 and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by the Abdool Raheman Street, aforesaid, on the north by the house of Manore Raghoonath, and on the south by the house of Rustomjee Pestonjee Oomrigur, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Withoba Antoba, Mothabhai Withoba and Nanabhai Withoba and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT TIMBKER STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Goolam Hoosein Miya Jan, the undermentioned property:—

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Insolvent in the property situate at Timbker Street, and bounded on the east by the said Timbker street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Haji Fazoobhoy Miya, and on the south by the house of Fazoodin bin Alli Saheb Khamker, measuring about 117 square yards, with building thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 63 and now new under E. Ward No. 150 and street Nos. 68 and 72, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1235, new No. 3402, old survey No 2364, and new survey No. 3815.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned, at No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 25, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

THE latest telegraphic market advices calling for notice in this column were chronicled under Saturday evening's date, and at present news is entirely of a local or provincial character.

MONEY.—Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes.—

Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Dec.	Rs.	13,18,568
,, ,, Branches ...	Inc.	,,	2,18,150
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	3,64,033
Government Securities.....	,,	,,	59,424
Loans.....	,,	,,	10,54,035
Bills Discounted.....	,,	,,	2,12,959
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,31,242
Cash and Currency Notes.....	,,	,,	3,20,262

Notwithstanding more activity in a portion of our Export trade, which the late holidays have not more than partially stopped, the trade demand for Money fell off sensibly during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, and the Cash Balance had increased by Saturday afternoon by 3½ lakhs, making it stand at 317½ lakhs. As will be seen from the figures which we give above for comparison, there had been some diminution of Private Deposits; but, on the other hand, the amount in Loans had decreased materially, and that on Bills discounted by over 2 lakhs, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by some 9 lakhs; so that the increase in the Cash Balance would have been a good deal more than shown by the return but for considerable Government withdrawals from the Bank Head Office.

COTTON.—A very small business has been passing in this market to-day, the tone having been quiet, but prices still unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 175; and 150 Barsee, at Rs. 182; while the Mills have taken only 450 bales in all, consisting of 200 Dharwar at Rs. 159-60, 160 Bengals at Rs. 150; and 100 Dhollera at Rs. 166½ per candy.

During the latter part of last week, a little rain ranging from two inches at Cawnpore to an inch at Agra, fell in the Bengal circle, where the Cotton plants were generally flourishing, though in the Beawar district they required more rain; while in the Oomrawattee circle only a few cents was registered, and none at all at Broach or in any of the Dhollera districts. The absence of further rain was causing anxiety at Khamgaum, and more was needed at Barsee (where weeding was finished) and of Oomrawattee, the fall in all these districts having been comparatively light; but at Dhulia where a smaller area was sown this season, and Julgaum, the plants were flourishing in seasonable weather; the same report coming also from Broach. In the Dhollera circle, the plants wanted more rain at Bhownaggur; while at Veerumgaum sowing was making good progress, at Dhollera itself the plants were grown up, and at Wadwan they were flourishing. From Bellary the report is still that Cotton sowing had not commenced owing to the absence of rain, though the official return makes the fall to date nearly double the average to the end of this month.

WHEAT has been strong in tone to-day, and prices of Pessy have further advanced an anna per cwt.; but the higher rates check business, and only a moderate business has transpired. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91	per cwt.	Rs. 5-9-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	,, 5-8-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	5-6-0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	5-0-0	,,
Hard Yellow.....	,,	4-11-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad.....	,,	4-13-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	4-5-0	,,

SEEDS have been steady in tone to-day, but with not much fresh business doing, and prices are quite unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	545 bales
Wheat	40,764 cwts.
Linseed.....	7,714 ,,
Rapeseed	4,118 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for Liverpool at 25s. per ton for measurement cargo for August shipment and for Hull at 23s. 6d. per ton for Wheat shipment next month.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day at Saturday's closing rates. A fair amount of Telegraphic has been done between Banks at 1s. 5d. for January transfer; and some Mercantile Bills have been placed at 1s. 5 13-32d. to 11th September delivery for three months' sight Credits; but Private Paper has been scarce again, and very little general demand for Bank remittance has been felt.

We quote ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1-83½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone, but with not much doing. The price of Fours for Money has been maintained at 107½; but for account rates have given way 1-16 per cent., and we now quote 107 13-16 and 107 9-16 for next settling day and the September account, respectively. 105½ is now the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected; and our quotations this evening show no change to speak of in any direction.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th August 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	97,000	1,61,000	4,000	2,62,000
Or per mile of railway	58	95	3	157
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	6,02,104	12,48,822	24,113	18,75,039
Total for 7 weeks.	6,99,104	14,09,822	28,113	21,37,039
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,01,444	1,11,605	6,481	2,33,530
Per mile of Ry do.	62	67	4	133
Total to corresponding date do.	6,62,797	8,83,744	27,612	15,74,153

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 39,470
Do. to date ..... ,, 5,62,886

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th August 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	62,000	87,000	3,000	152,000
Or per mile of Railway	134	189	7	330
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	3,42,497	4,30,741	22,685	7,95,923
Total for 7 weeks.	4,04,497	5,17,741	25,685	9,47,923
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	63,581	71,369	1,147	1,36,097
Per mile of Ry do.	138	155	2	295
Total to corresponding date do.	4,63,560	5,12,109	24,756	10,00,425

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 15,903
Decrease to date ..... ,, 52,592

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 23.

10 p.m. ... 79·6

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 24.

6 a.m. ... 78·0
10 a.m. ... 82·6
2 p.m. ... 84·4
4 p.m ... 84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 2, at Barrington, Chulmleigh, wife of Maj W R L Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.
ABNEY—July 31, at Willesley House, Wetherby-place, S W, wife of Capt Abney, C B, R E, of a daughter.
MCRAE—July 31, at The Manor House, Wedmore, Somerset, wife of Maj A S McRae, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
MCSWINY—July 11, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Ascension, wife of Staff-Surgeon M O C McSwiny, R N, of a son.
ROWE—August 1, at Ipswich, wife of E L Rowe, Medical Superintendent, of a son.
THACKWELL—August 1, at The White House, Pauntley, Gloucestershire, wife of Major W P Thackwell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERNEY—BEAUCLERK—July 30, at St Marylebone Church, G F Berney, son of late E Berney, of Croydon, Surrey, to Ida, daughter of late Capt G Beauclerk, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, formerly of King's Castle, co Down, Ireland.
BURTON-BROWN—MARSHALL—August 5, at Shillingston, Dorset, by the Rev J C M Mansel-Pleydell, M A, assisted by the Rev H Couchman, M A, F H Burton-Brown, M A, M B, B Ch Oxon, Surgeon H M I S, eldest son of Brigade-Surgeon T E Burton-Brown, C I E, M D, to Ethel Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev C J Marshall, Rector of Shillingston, Dorset.
DALE—HAYWARD—July 23, at St Mark's, Marylebone, Capt A M C Dale, R A, to Emily, daughter of late W Hayward.
DALY—DENISON—July 16, at All Saints', Ryde, I W, by the Rev Canon Prothero, Vicar of Whippingham and Chaplain to the Queen, Hugh, son of General Sir Henry Daly, G C B, to Diana Maria, daughter of the late Mr Charles Denison, of Pennsylvania, United States of America.
HOWELL—KENNEDY—July 30, at the parish church, Wimbledon, R Howell, of Long Ditton, Surrey, to Mary Nona, daughter of Gen Sir M Kennedy, R E, K C S I.
MARK—STOKHAM—July 29, at St Peter's Church, Eaton-square, E P Mark, of 1st Batt Duke of Cornwall's L I, son of late W Mark, H M B Consul at Malaga, to Isabel Thorne, daughter of S L Seckham, of Beacon-place, Lichfield.
MANLEY-POWER—PAYNTER—July 30, at St Aidan's, Bamburgh, Northumberland, M K Manley-Power (late 17th Foot), of Hill Court, Ross, Herefordshire, to Henrietta Catherine Charlotte, daughter of H A Paynter, of Freelands, Alnwick, Northumberland.
MICHEL—DE SAONE—August 4, at St Stephen's Church, Bamberg, Doctor Richard Michel, son of Commerzienrath Karl Michel, to Marguerite Ida, second daughter of Ad Prinr de Saone, of Bombay.
MORRIS—THOMAS—August 4, at St George's, Hanover-square, A E P Morris, late of the 7th Hussars, son of late Col Morris, R A, to May, only daughter of F Thomas, of Boundary-road, St John's-wood.
RYVES—HUGHES—July 30, at the Holy Apostles, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, A Ryves, late Capt Royal South Gloucester L D Militia, son of late W H Ryves, of Ryves Castle, co Limerick, to Alice Mary, daughter of late Rev W Hughes, M A, Rector of Wennington, Essex.
STEWART—GASKOIN—July 23, at St Cadoc's Church, Caerleon, Capt R Stewart, 2nd Bn Duke of Cornwall's L I, son of late Col A Stewart, R A, to Ellen Beatrice, daughter of late John Gaskoin, of Caerleon, Monmouthshire.
WADHAM—POND—July 23, at the Parish Church, Staines, F J Wadham, son of late J D Wadham, of Clifton, to Bertha Beatrice, daughter of Lieut-Gen A Pond, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired).

DEATH.

DUTHIE—August 2, at 25, North Silver Street, Aberdeen, Scotland, Jane Gray, widow of the late Robert Duthie, Superintendent, Scottish Orphanage, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ANDRADE—August 24, at 9 p.m., at Horta Baixa, fortified with all the rites of the Holy Church, Rev. Nascimento de Andrade, Assistant to the Vicar of Candolim, Salsette, aged 27. Funeral will take place (to-day) at 4 p.m. Friends and relations will please accept this invitation.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1891.

YESTERDAY by a large majority, the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution, praying the Government to amend the Municipal Act in such a way as to leave the Corporation free to dispose of its surplus moneys in such manner as shall seem good to them. The resolution set forth with great clearness the grounds on which this power is asked for. At present the Corporation is given, as the only alternatives, the power to deposit surplus funds with the Presidency Bank *at interest*, or to invest them in Government paper. The balances, from reasons stated by the Municipal Commissioner at a recent meeting, are necessarily considerable, and owing to the manner in which the hands of the Corporation are tied, they are larger than they otherwise need be. It is impossible to raise money to meet engagements even by borrowing money on the deposit of Government paper—an operation familiar to all finance, and perfectly safe. Hitherto the Presidency Bank has paid interest on deposits, as was contemplated by the Government when the provision was made in the Municipal Act that surplus funds should be deposited at interest. In the first half of the present year the Municipality obtained the not inconsiderable sum of Rs. 31,000 on the amount so deposited. The Bank has however declined to give interest in future, and has made it clear that this determination is not temporary or provisional, but has been adopted on a principle which will apply to all future transactions. The Municipal Commissioner some two months since brought the matter to the notice of the Standing Committee and pointed out that as the Act stands interest is a condition of depositing funds with the Presidency Bank, and as that condition is repudiated by the Bank, it would be illegal to place funds without interest. Government paper is at nearly 108, a price which is practically prohibitive in view of the possibility of a fall in price involving heavy loss. It became imperative to approach the Government, seeing that things were at a deadlock. There is no reason why the freedom which is accorded to the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras should be denied to that of Bombay. What is needed is freedom of action, so that the wholesome influence of competition may operate in procuring for the Municipality terms at least as favourable as those hitherto obtained. The clear and cogent statement placed before the Corporation at its last meeting by the Municipal Commissioner in a speech of exceptional power effectually disposed of objections founded upon a total misconception of the real question at issue. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the joint author of a pamphlet on the subject which was freely circulated to influence opinion and votes, essayed yesterday in a discursive speech to answer the Municipal Commissioner's merciless criticism of that piece of special pleading. Unfortunately, disregarding the President's appeals to keep to the subject in hand, Mr. Wacha made, and violently reiterated, offensive personal imputations which he was called upon by the President to withdraw. Declining with extraordinary heat to take this course, the Bombay "Mr. Atkinson" was directed to resume his seat. Mr. P. M. Mehta then recalled the very simple issues to the attention of the Corporation, and a proposal that the Corporation, should ask the Government for the power to deposit its funds with the other Presidency Banks so as to make them all three compete with one another—the very thing they are prohibited by the Presidency Banks Act from doing—being negatived, a resolution was carried praying the Government to grant the powers required to deal satisfactorily with the singular financial complication which has so unexpectedly arisen.

THE least interesting part of the debate on the Indian Budget was that which related to the Budget. Sir John Gorst saved himself most of the trouble of making a speech by allowing an explanatory memorandum which had been in circulation for some days to speak for him, and to the main facts set forth in the document he added nothing. He spoke with a certain seriousness of the growth of the military expenditure, and of the capriciousness of exchange. But upon neither topic had he anything particularly enlightening to say. His example in thus adhering to safe commonplaces seems to have had potent influence upon some of his critics. Mr. Samuel Smith, for example, ventured upon such remarks as that the sheet anchor of Indian finance was the land tax, and that in Bengal the land tax was a permanent tax, for once upon a time Lord Cornwallis made a permanent settlement in Bengal. We cannot conceive that anyone in the House except Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, who is said still to believe that every employé of the Government in India is an Englishman, could gather much from disquisitions of that kind. Mr. Smith, however, went on to argue that Lord Cornwallis's mistake ought to be extended from Bengal to all India, finding support for the contention in an oft quoted despatch of Sir Charles Wood's favouring the principle of the permanent settlement. The despatch, however, affirmed the principle with considerable reservation, which should have spared Mr. Smith the trouble of expressing astonishment at the fact that nothing has come of it after thirty years. However, an Indian Budget debate is usually a convenient occasion for trotting out half truths about many things. Mr. Morton, who knows nothing whatever about the relative value of Indian incomes, echoed the plea for raising from five hundred to a thousand rupees the yearly income assessable to income tax—a proposal which would give unnecessary relief to a very small portion of the population at the expense of people who have far larger claims to be considered. But this kind of criticism does no harm, and we look upon it with far less disapproval than upon Sir John Gorst's attempts to prophecy smooth things about the distress in the South. It is no part of the duty of an Under Secretary for India at this time to send the House of Commons home in the comfortable belief that there is no likelihood of famine or sore distress in the country. Sir John Gorst, it is true, communicated to the House the latest information from Simla, but a telegram such as that which he read out needed more careful interpretation than he was able or willing to give it. "Prospects critical in parts of five districts" of Madras was a notification which should have warned him against presenting the report as a favourable one. The districts in the Carnatic which he said had suffered from scarcity for the last year or two, and in which prosperity had been restored by the rain, are districts in which the north-east monsoon has failed for two seasons in succession, and in which there has been no appreciable fall this year. It is cruelly misleading to pretend that their prosperity has been restored.

The strange want of proportion in the House of Commons' concern about Indian matters was illustrated in the inordinate amount of time spent in discussing the claims of a Bengal Cavalry officer who had been compulsorily retired on an unfavourable report upon his regiment. As much attention seems to have been bestowed upon this purely personal matter as upon either of the two questions of present interest which Mr. Provand and Mr. Maclean brought to the notice of the House. Mr. Provand played for the night the role of the Parliamentary Mr. Holt Hallett, and played it, we have no doubt, to that gentleman's entire satisfaction. Mr. Provand laboured hard to prove that he was moved solely by considerations of abstract humanity in taking up the Indian factory question. But Rochefoncauld, who surely had no thought of Lancashire in his mind, has savagely warned us that self-interest can, on occasion, play any part, even the part of the disinterested—an aphorism which oddly enough persistently comes into view whenever Indian factories are mentioned by people from Lancashire. Mr. Provand in no way spared the Indian millowners. His conviction that "horrible and abominable barbarities" go on in Indian mills seems an adaptation from what is said to be a remarkably incoherent pamphlet lately published, in which some well-meaning but weak-minded people assure us of alarming and scandalous goings on in convents in England. However, Mr. Provand's zeal, stupendous though it is, is not by any means according to knowledge. He is apparently quite unaware that the new Act raises the age at which full time work becomes legal to fourteen, an alteration in the law to which our "barbarous" millowners have cheerfully consented. He believes, too, that daylight in India lasts from five in the morning until eight at night all the year round, and quite laughs at the notion of the Indian papers that the operatives "rather like" the conditions under which they work. Evidently Mr. Provand has not studied either the new Act or the condition of things which it is intended to amend. Mr. Samuel Smith, unless the reporters have done him an injustice, played a good second to the Glasgow member. He seems to be labouring under the belief that children of seven labour for fourteen hours in the Indian mills—a belief which does infinite credit to the energy with which Mr. Holt Hallett has carried out his determination that no one shall have a sober and reasonable conception of this question if he can help it. Sir George Campbell got into serious controversy with the proposer of the resolution by uncovering the cloven hoof amid the Lancashire philanthropists—a controversy in which Mr. Maclean had no part, seeing that he candidly disavowed any philanthropic intent, and gave an assurance, which will be readily accepted in this country, that he has no ungenerous feeling towards India. It would be most ungrateful, he added, seeing what he owes to India, to seek to injure the property of this country.

Mr. Smith had exhausted his right of speech on the motion to go into Committee on the Indian Budget by his brief and not very valuable contribution to the discussion on factory Legislation. His motion for a commission of enquiry into Indian affairs in general therefore lapsed, leaving the field open to Mr. Maclean for his motion in favour of extending the Sind-Pishin Railway to Candahar. Mr. Maclean may be thanked for having given rise to a very interesting debate, in which members well qualified to speak upon the subject took part. Mr. Maclean's proposals were not of equal merit. The extension of the railway would be an undertaking of great political difficulty, for nothing that we could propose to the Ameer would be more calculated to provoke his distrust. It is recommended by Mr. Maclean primarily on commercial grounds, for he rightly leaves the strategists to state their own arguments. But the commercial reason for a line only eighty miles in length, beyond whose terminus there would remain between three and four hundred miles before the next railway—and that the Transcaspian line—was reached cannot be strong. In any case the trade advantage would not be considerable enough to outweigh the disadvantage that would attend upon forcing the Ameer to accept in his country a railway that he did not want. Mr. Maclean seems to us to have been on more solid ground when he urged that the Ameer should be approached with a request that he would relax the differential duties by which he now tries to shut out English goods. Mr. George Curzon, who deprecated the railway project, was at one with Mr. Maclean on this point, holding that the illiberal and intolerable fiscal system of the Ameer was a fit subject of representation by the Government of India. It is a subject for grave regret that Sir John Gorst, instead of recognizing the incidents in the Ameer's sovereignty which derogate from his independence—such as his being the recipient of a large subsidy from the Government of India, the fact that he owes his throne to British choice and support, and the subjection of his external policy to British control—has supplied the Ameer with arguments in vindication of his perfect right to do as he likes with British trade seeking a passage through his country. From one point of view this is the most mischievous argument Sir John Gorst has ever urged. It constitutes an estoppel upon our claims for fair treatment from the Ameer which will hamper and embarrass us for years to come. There was much strength of assertion in it, but it was strength wasted in attempting to prove our helplessness, and we believe that the whole of his argument will be followed with displeasure in this country.

THE arbitrators who were recently appointed to adjudicate upon the claim of Hemchand, the contractor, against the Porebunder State, have found in favour of the contractor, who gets forty-six thousand rupees under the award. This brings to an end a long series of charges and allegations which have been brought by the State against officials and others connected with the Public Works Department of Porebunder, and which have formed the subject of prolonged investigation, civil and criminal. Nine charges were formulated for trial before Mr. Sladen, the Assistant Political Agent, and of these six were dismissed without a single witness being called for the defence; the remaining three were committed to the Court of Mr. Beaman, the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, and in two cases there was an acquittal, while in the third the Administrator withdrew the charge. It is material to record that in the civil case, that of Hemchand the contractor, the plaintiff consented to reference

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Despatches received her to-day report terrific fighting between the insurgent and Government forces on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday before Valparaiso.

On Friday the insurgents succeeded in forcing the passage of Aconcagua after a desperate struggle in which 20,000 troops were engaged, upwards of 3,000 being killed and wounded. Unceasing skirmishes took place during the whole of Saturday, the insurgents pushing the enemy back on to President Balmaceda's main position, which was reached the same evening.

A furious battle raged throughout Sunday, in which the insurgent ships assisted their forces on shore. Thousands, of spectators witnessed the engagement from the surrounding hills. The carnage is described as frightful. The result of the battle is yet uncertain.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.

The Socialist Congress was closed on Saturday. The principal resolutions adopted by the Con gress are proposals for the abolition of piecework and for the extensi on to women of all civil and political rights. It was also decided to continue to agitate every Mayday in favour of the eight hours' principle.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

The Industrial Conference, held under the auspices of the Industrial Association of Western India, commenced its deliberations, which extend over three days, at 5 o'clock this evening. The industries of India, technical education, the silver question, the advisability of having an international exhibition in India, and kindred subjects are to be discussed. The Conference is held in a *mandap* specially erected for the purpose opposite the Reay Market and admirably adapted for the purpose. There is accommodation for two or three hundred delegates and visitors, and round three sides of the building are glass cases containing beautiful specimens of artwork in brass, wood, ivory, silks, pottery, &c. These give the place the aspect of a small exhibition, and the pieces of work exhibited and representing the chief art industries of India are admirably selected.

Captain Beauclerk, of Hyderabad, was elected president, and amongst those present were the Hon. Sir Raymond West, Col. Wodehouse, Professor Thompson, Mr. G. S. Reid, Mr. W. W. Loch, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Director of Land Records and Agriculture; Major Newnham Smith, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mulchand, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranade, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rao Bahadur Barve, Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste, Baba Saheb Sanglikar, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee, Kazi Shabudin, Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Nulker, the Chief of Visholghad, Rao Bahadur J. M. Kelkar, Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Dr. Bhandarkar, and about two hundred delegates and visitors. After the president's address, the report of which we hold over, Professor Thompson moved; seconded by the Hon. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, that the president of this Conference be authorized to submit a respectful memorial to the Government of Bombay, praying that, as suggested by the Government of India in their Home Department Resolution No. 199 of 18th June 1888, they will be pleased to order an industrial survey of this province as a preliminary step to the introduction of an organized system of technical education. The resolution was supported by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji and Mr. Luktak, the State representative of Kolapur.

The motion was put to the Conference and unanimously adopted.

The Conference then adjourned, and will re-assemble to-morrow at 5 p.m. A full report of the speeches will appear in our next issue.

DR. PENTECOST AT POONA.

Dr. Pentecost, who is holding a special mission in Poona, delivered an interesting discourse this evening on the Anglo-Saxon race and its providential mission in India. Lord Harris presided, and there was a large attendance, amongst the audience being Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Mrs. Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Colonel Kay, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Dr. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Pollen, Colonel Luxmore, Colonel Hutchinson, Colonel Major, Major Candy, &c. The lecture was full of interest, a summary of which will appear in our next issue.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AT POONA.

The Children's Fancy Dress Ball will be held at Polo Vista, the residence of General and Mrs. Pottinger, on Friday next.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW DOCK SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The Madras Government has ruled that the Harbour Trust Board has no right to the large accretion of land on the south side of the Harbour. Government has no doubt that the construction of some kind of inner harbour on the accreted foreshore is practicable; but thinks the Board's estimate of receipts is too sanguine, and Government is of opinion that, pending the completion of the harbour a detailed consideration of the dock scheme would be premature; but it has resolved to make the paper public in order to secure expressions of local opinion.

H. E. LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

THE DISTRESS INCREASING.

The distress caused by the failure of the rains in Rayachoti Taluk of Cuddapah District, where the Governor arrived to-day, has now been intensified by the tender young crops being attacked by caterpillars. Distress is consequently increasing among ryots and labourers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent, Gilgit, has gone to Gulmarg to discuss Hunza and Nagar politics with Colonel Predeaux, Resident of Kashmir, relative to the reorganisation of the Forest Department scheme, did he remain on the Provincial list. Great objections have been raised to the carrying out of the same as it would involve transfers on a large scale; therefore only three provincial lists have been proposed of the following strength: Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar and Coorg, thirty-eight officers; Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oudh and Assam, thirty-nine officers; and Burma, thirty-three officers. The hearing of the scheme for amalgamating the six provincial lists on which forest officers under the Government of India are now classified into three is now under consideration. Officers on the Imperial list by the new reorganisation will be seconded on the Provincial list from which they are drawn, and offic ers below any one seconded may benefit by all promotions, permanent or officiating, which would fall to his lot.

THE HIMALAYA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

The application of the Himalaya Bank to be admitted to liquidation took place on the 21st inst. by the Judge of Saharanpur who, after sitting from eleven to six in the evening in the Court, decided the Company should be wound up; and after a long debate in respect to the appointment of an official liquid ator, the Judge eventually decided to place the liquidation in the hands of the Alliance Bank of Simla, giving notice that he would call a meeting of shareholders on the 21st November to give them another opportunity of expressing their wishes in the matter. From results disclosed at the meeting, it appears probable that depositors will not receive more than eight annas in the rupee.

THE "BANGABASI" TRIAL.

JURY DISCHARGED AND RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The *Bangabasi* trial concluded this evening. After the Judge summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict. The foreman intimated, on returning, that they had agreed on their verdict by a majority of 7 to 2. The Judge enquired whether by further retirement an unanimous verdict could not be arrived at. The foreman intimated this was impossible. The judge thereupon discharged the jury and ordered a re-trial of the case at next sessions. The verdict of the jury was 7 for a conviction, and 2 for acquittal. The jury was exempted from attendance at Court for 12 months.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.

The P & O Company's s.s. Venetia (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 24.

French mail steamer Salazie from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5¼d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. „	75¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	45

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

We learn that a meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association was held on Friday afternoon to consider the propriety of closing their mills eight or ten days in a month, for three or four months at least, in order to check the overproduction of yarn. It appears that the Committee were not unanimous in their decision, and have in consequence referred the consideration of the subject to the members of the Association, whose meeting will be shortly called for the purpose. By the latest advices from China, we learn that the yarn market there has assumed the gloomiest aspect. We see from the *North China Herald* of July 31 that "the market for Bombay yarn is about as bad as it can be, and manufacturers appear to be perfectly indifferent as to its future. In spite of the large stock here, and the difficulty experienced in moving it at any prices, they continue to consign and to offer yarns at lower and lower rates. Several of the native con tractors have had to make arrangements with their creditors, but the following announcement, from one of the few remaining ones, which appeared yesterday in the local papers, is, perhaps, unique of its kind:—

"Notice is hereby given that the undersigned are winding up their business as cotton yarn brokers. On account of bad times all our capital has vanished, and we are still in debt to foreign Hongs whom we are unable to pay. We are also unable to take delivery of any goods ordered by us from the different Hongs, and we are not in a position to settle or clear. We also return the passes and contract so as to avoid misunderstanding."—Tack Tah."

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Framjee Hormasjee and Co's report, dated Hongkong, 6th August, says:—

No new feature has transpired during the fortnight. The same plaintive wail of supplies being plentiful, and demand a long way short of same, continues with the result that prices go down lower and lower on every transaction. Well nigh $1 to $1¼ has further receded from former rates without leading to any very extensive business. Only about 5,300 bales are reported to have changed hands, consisting of

1,500 bales of No.	20	sold at	$65	to $70¼
700 „	„ 16	„ at	$62	to $67 and $70
700 „	„ 12	„ at	$56	to $61
2,200 „	„ 10	„ at	$53¼	to $63
125 „	„ 8	„ at	$49	
75 „	„ 6	„ at	$50	

leaving about 47,000 bales in stock. Prices of raw cotton in India are just now higher owing to late and insufficient rains, and if, later on as the season progresses, a short crop is a certainty, the inevitable further rise may perhaps affect the yarn market for the better everywhere; but at present the market here, as it stands, is in the worst possible state conceivable. No. 10 has again been comparatively more in demand, after that No. 20; but even the desirable and most anxiously sought for qualities of these two counts are quitted at rates that are to be characterized as unprecedently absurd. Nos. 12 and 16 are very much less asked for and, as a consequence, at so much the more adverse rates. To add to the depression No. 8 is freely hawked about at dl. 49, and No. 6 at dl. 50.

In Shanghai the market is in a disastrous condition. Three large dealers have come to grief, leaving very heavy purchases of "spot" and "forward" goods unfulfilled with an average difference of Tls. 6 per bale. Such a result was not so soon expected, and the sudden reversion of immense quantities to the unsold stock will overweight holders seriously. Sales could only be effected of Nos. 20 and 16, No. 10 being out of demand, and they total only 3,000 bales, leaving 45,000 bales in stock.

In Japan, cotton is quiet. Only best descriptions of "ginned" are wanted. Other qualties are abundant, and the local mills have laid in a large stock."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

It is the time of the universal Idyll. Every swain is piping to the flocks, and every nymph crowned with wild flowers is setting forth the bowl of wild strawberries and cream. All round the coast the lusty youth are rowing, sailing, fishing, batting, swimming. Wherever there are hills the young men and maidens are climbing them. Wherever there are gardens they are playing lawn tennis and croquet until he comes back again. Wherever there is a field they are playing cricket. On the piers are lounging in flannels, as if they belonged to the water which they carefully avoid, the young gentlemen who spend their brief holiday in this fond pretence with noisy laughter and much beer and tobacco. In a word, the world is holiday-making. Who would be left in dusty town in August?

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Here and there, in the place in which I am located, we may catch a glimpse of the shining water, 15 miles away, bright in the hot sunshine. There is a long village green with trees. A stone wall on one side hides the park-like gardens of the rectory. At one end are two cottages of stone, with thatched roof, the village shop, and the village public-house; on the other side is a long low house also of stone, and with a thatched roof. This was formerly the rectory. Since the new rectory has been built, the parish keeps possession of the house, and lets it out for lodgings in the summer; the money so made goes for repairs of the church. Behind this house is the church, standing in its churchyard. There has never been any church but this. It is an ideal country church, about six hundred years old. The dead of all these generations lie around it. The villagers of all these years have flocked to it Sunday after Sunday, whatever was going on outside the parish bounds. Everything is old; the high grey tower; the bells; the sundial on the porch; the painted glass; the ancient rood screen. Half the congregation are old, and the clergyman is old. Everything is exactly as it always has been, save for certain alterations in ritual and for the introduction of seats. In the old days the people knelt or stood; they did not sit down in church; and there was no sermon. A Roman Catholic once told me that it pleased his people to look forward to the conversion of this country chiefly because it would be done with so much ease. Hardly any apparent change, he said, would be made in the churches or in the services, or in the outward look of things. Everything is ready—except the people.

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The high ground here breaks down in valleys running east. From the porch of the cottage one can see the line of two such valleys with a narrow ridge between; the steep sides are covered with hanging woods; trout streams cascade and tumble over the boulders at the bottom; narrow paths lead up and down over moss-grown stones and decaying trunks and masses of vegetation. It is always cool among those woods, and always dark and always damp. Here and there are open places where the banks are flat and where the stream makes a pool. In those places there are wild nuts and blackberries by the million. Now and then one comes across a solitary angler, who resents intrusion. In these narrow pools he plays with a worm instead of a fly.

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You would like to come out of the woods into the air fresh and free? Well, these cool greeneries are also close. Let us mount. The village is connected with other villages by lanes; they are narrow lanes, made broad at intervals to allow the passage of two vehicles; they have high hedges, and are splendid even in early August with flowers. Nowhere else in England are such tall foxgloves, such masses of honeysuckle, such a profusion of campian, herb Robert, the crimson cranesbill, the white bed straw, hawksbill, blue sheeps bit, purple vetch, black briony, tormentilla, agrimony, and the thousand other wild flowers as you can find in these lanes. No garden ever planted was half so plentifully stocked with flowers, all growing together out of the softest, thickest moss in the world. If you follow the lanes to the west, they presently come out upon the open; your step dances upon the elastic turf; the air of the moor, strong and sweet, sings in your ears like the air of the mountains. It is, indeed, a mountain air; you are nearly 2,000 feet above the sea; before you roll one after the other great hogsbacks of hills, miniature mountains, crowned with grey rocks that look like ruined castles. There are twenty miles of wild country before you; it is covered with fern, with heath and heather, with turf and with gorse; there are quagmires in it—take care, or you may be up to your middle; a mile or so further and you may sit upon a boulder, and not hear or see any single thing to remind you of the existence of men. I should like to bring a tent and put it up on this hillside could one be sure that it would not rain, and if the supplies could be kept up. As you lie here, the wind whistling in your ears, the long grasses murmuring, the memory returns to the mind of certain passages written by one Richard Jefferies. He speaks of the everlasting hills to which a generation of men is nothing. We come and go, but the mountain remains for millions and for millions of years. Look down the valley; there is a long line of grey boulders; if you get up to look at them, you will find that they are not laid there by chance, but that they form a square, and within the square are circles of stones. This is an ancient British city. Here the people lived with their cattle. What lives! Think of the early Briton in his sheepskin going forth to hunt his food every morning. The trout in the stream, the deer on the moor, the birds of the air; he hunted, he trapped, and caught them all as long as he could. When he could not he died. He is gone, but the hill remains. Let us get up and go home and have dinner. We shall go; but the hill remains.

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One might make an amusing book of reminiscences on the summer holiday and how it has been spent. I like to go to a different place every year, partly in order to see as much of this beautiful land of ours as can be crammed into a short life; partly because every place brings its own different ideas and memories, and produces its own events. In this way, and assisted by sundry short walks of two or three days each, I have travelled round the greater part of the English coast. From Warkworth in Northumberland to Berwick I know. I have walked from Flamborough Head to Redcar; the flat and oozy coast of Lincoln I know; I have travelled round Norfolk and Suffolk, from King's Lynn all the way to Aldeburgh and Oxford; I have seen bits of the Essex swamps; from Margate I have walked every inch of the way to Bognor; from Portsmouth to Penzance I know the coast by bits, not continuously; the Cornish coast from Boscastle to Lynton—nay to Minehead, Watchet, and Burnham do I know; the North Welsh coast and the coast of North Lancashire. This is a considerable achievement. Inland my explorations have not been so extensive, yet I honestly think that not many living men have travelled more over their native country. Great gaps there are of unknown lands; the Midland Counties, Derby, Stafford, Shropshire, Nottingham, I hardly know at all; manufacturing places I know but little, partly because manufactures interest me little. Scotland I know very little; Ireland not at all. I would go to Ireland but for the reason that everybody who goes there returns a violent partisan of one side or the other.

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No one ought to go anywhere without first reading up all that he can find about that place. Murray's handbooks are generally sufficient to indicate, though they are often bald and meagre, the points of interest, the history, the remarkable monuments, the geology and formation, and whatever else may be worth noting. Generally however the notes found in the handbook will be found the merest indications of what one really finds. Any historical monument seen for the first time strikes one as curiously small, considering the things done in it. After a while it becomes greater and still greater. For instance, one goes to Fotheringay Castle, a place full of history. There is not a stone left, but there is the mound on which stood the keep. Here is a disappointment. Presently, however, the eye takes in the site of the castle; the line of the outer wall can be traced; the keep itself is outlined; and then the whole castle comes back and one sees again the spectres of ancient kings and queens. Pale Queen Mary, more beautiful in misfortune then in the pride of her reign, comes forth to die. So it is with all the places. We must know what to look for, or we shall find nothing; the empty mind cannot be filled by all the silent monuments of the past. Learn beforehand then young beginner in pedestrian joys, and all the history of England will unfold itself from hill and field and ruined castle, from cathedral and from village church.

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How long it takes to get rid of the daily things—the necessary routine! You leave your work behind you; it comes with you; it refuses to be left; you wander in a Yorkshire moor, but the work is with you still; you think about it; you talk of it; sometimes it remains with you a week, sometimes only a single day: the length of its stay measures the necessity of the holiday. Presently it goes away altogether. Then you begin to enjoy things. When you have come to feel that the only life worth having is life in the country in the months of August and September—comes the end. You must pack up, my friend, and go home. Time's up. The train starts at 9-30. To-morrow back to your office and the work of the year. Alas! Alas! Everything, said the philospher, is short that has an end. But you have had your holiday; your eye is clear; your hand is steady; your brain is rested; you have filled your mind with the memories of sunny days; you have made new friends.

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Lo! we talk of the end when we are just beginning. It is early August, and the end is six weeks off—six weeks is a little eternity; let us be perfectly happy for six weeks. The evening is closing in; on the village green the men are slowly strolling in the direction of the public-house, their club; a troop of geese march squawking home; the bats begin to fly about; there is prospect of rain for the morrow; rain or fine, we shall stroll along the lanes and pick wild strawberries; or on the moor and pick whortleberries; or we will sit on a hillside and read the noblest prose poem ever written—Richard Jefferies' *Pageant of Summer*. Now, I suppose, we must light the candles—where are the boys? Hoitytoity! What a clatter and a shouting is this? *They have caught their first trout!* Hooray! He is two inches and a half long! A fourteen pounder? Fine play he made—nearly got away twice; if it had not been for skill extraordinary and for patience incredible, he would never have been secured. This decides it. Their first trout? They are anglers now for life.

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Some day there is going to be a row. The country will rise as one man, or as one press, and ask the House of Commons what it means by behaving, year after year, in the same ridiculous manner about its most important business. Nothing, as all business men know, is so important as expenditure. Rent—to begin with; that means for the country, army and navy. Servants—that means the Civil Service. Rates—that means justice, police, gaols, and workhouses. Food—that means customs. Schooling for the children—that means education votes. Insurance—that means the pension list. Furniture—which means money spent on towns. Decorations—grants to royalty. The good business man considers every one of these items carefully; he assigns a certain amount, in proportion to his income, to each one; he cuts down what he can; he spends a great deal of time, profitably, in considering how to get best "value" for his money. The House of Commons, whose chief business, remember, is not to be continually tinkering the Constitution, but to get together the national income and to spend it to the best advantage of the nation, puts off this business to the very end of the session, and then when three-fourths of the members are gone and the rest are sick and tired of the whole business, sits up till two and three o'clock in the morning voting away ninety millions with hardly an inquiry, except for party purposes. If the country understood what this means, the outcry of the united press would begin at once. It is not a party business but a national business. It is not a bad habit of Conservative or Liberal, but of both.

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Two men have been sentenced to death on circumstantial evidence. It would be most presumptuous to criticise the verdict of the juries without seeing the whole evidence, without actually hearing it, because evidence read and evidence heard are very different things. But circumstantial evidence alone has not infrequently proved an unsafe proof, even when it has seemed so strong as to be impossible to upset. There is the well-known Lafarge case. Here was a woman who hated her husband, and longed above all things to get free of him. She sent him a cake. He ate it, fell ill, and died. Of course he was poisoned; of course the cake poisoned him; of course the wife poisoned the cake. They arrested her. More than this, four so-called doctors analysed the stomach and found arsenic. The wife was tried and condemned. Then a chemist, a real chemist, analysed it, and found that the only arsenic in the stomach was a minute atom, which came from a zinc wire used in the process. The man, in fact, had not been poisoned, and the woman was perfectly innocent. It took the French Government six or seven years to acknowledge the truth and let the poor woman go. She died ss soon as she was set at liberty.

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Another case which happened to a friend of mine might have proved fatal to him. He was in Switzerland with a companion His own leave of absence having nearly expired, he was obliged to go home. On the morning that he left, he walked part of the way up a mountain which his companion proposed to climb. He left him on the slope, returned to his hotel, packed up his portmanteau, and went home. Now that other man never came down that mountain. It is twenty years and more since it happened. He has never been heard of since. Says my friend, "Suppose it had been rumoured that we had quarrelled; suppose he should be found at the foot of a precipice—where without doubt the poor man is lying—it would be said at once that I pushed him over." Fortunately a shepherd had seen the two men shaking hands and separating, one to go up and the other down.

IRRESPONSIBLE SCRIBBLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is disgusting to notice the violence and mendacity with which writers in Parsee journals attack those who differ from them in their views regarding the Rajabai Tower case. In mercy to the more sober and reflecting portion of the community, some concerted action ought at once to be taken to put down such mischievous conduct. I do not care to give instances of gross invectives in some of the papers, as those who are maligned thereby would prefer to treat such writings with the contempt they deserve. There are innumerable instances of childish and wickedly stupid writing, which are lost to the general public but do much harm. A general election will come on shortly, when it is to be hoped that unscrupulous lying in discussing the Tower case will not be deemed a requisite qualification for the Corporation. Judging from certain idiotic pronouncements I have seen it would seem, as if this would be in some quarters a qualification. * * * * In noticing a recent occurrence at the Victoria Station, the same writer to whom I refer praises the conduct of some English gentlemen in remonstrating with a European ticket-collector for his behaviour towards two Mahomedan ladies who were travelling by the train. And in a fit of frenzy the writer thereupon apostrophizes all Englishmen for their callousness in the matter of the deaths of two Parsee ladies! Really such ranting ought to be put down before further folly is perpetrated.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 24th. A PARSEE.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY SHOOTING MEDALS.

The following are the winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Medals for the season 1890-91:—

Presidency Medal.—Private P. Meakins, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, 73 points.

Provincial Medals.—(1) Bengal.—Lieutenant C. E. G. Harrison, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 69 points.

(2) North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Private W. H. Coen, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, 71 points.

(3) Assam.—Private C. M. Glass, Darrang Mounted Rifles, 68 points.

(4) Punjab.—Corporal A. C. Houlihan, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, 72 points.

(5) Central Provinces.—Private S. A. Slater, Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, 66 points.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 23.

A Swift couldn't be entertaining on such materials as this week's doings have furnished us with, and we are not going to try. Not that it has been a slow week. Perfect weather has attended us throughout, only enough rain to refresh and never enough to drench us, and boating, cricketing, and tennis-playing have been indulged in without let or hindrance, except in the case of the one day's match between Ahmednuggur and Ganeshkhind, which was put a stop to by a very sharp shower, though only after the Government House Eleven had scored a very decisive victory. Of course the visitors were not as much at home on a mat wicket as their opponents, and the Home team did not win by uniform excellence of play so much as by His Excellency's splendid batting, as nearly half the score he made off his own bat: and it was confidently affirmed that if he had not been satisfied with achieving his first century this year, and purposely let himself be put out at 101 runs, he might have wielded the willow as long as he liked. He also took three wickets, two of them for one run. Dr. Martin put together 38, the highest score next to the Governor's, and Mr. Edgerley had made a steady 10, and looked as if he would make more, when the rain came down and the stumps were drawn.

We have put the cart before the horse in telling you of this match first, instead of the Saturday to Monday one, between the Y. M. C. A. and the Gymkhana. Our first innings might have been more creditable, as we could only show a total of 76 runs to the Embryo Angels' 140. Our blood was up however in the second innings, and at the close of the first day's play for the loss of 5 wickets we had earned 144 runs. Mr. Wilson, R.E., "not out" 52. The innings on Monday scarcely fulfilled the promise of Saturday, and closed for 182, leaving the Y. M. C. A. 119 runs to make. Tiffin-time saw things looking rather black for our side, our opponents having only 29 runs to make, and three wickets still to fall, but we were agreeably surprised when the last wicket fell to find ourselves the winners by 15 runs. Having been beaten last year by the Y. M. C. A., we were inclined to be elated, and congratulate ourselves on our improvement in the noble game, but the wind was taken out of our sails with a vengeance in the match on Friday and Saturday against our visitors from Nuggur, who made 300 in their first innings and eventually pulled off the game by 7 wickets.

Monday's Hunt met at Bamboorda Cross Roads, and enjoyed the most brilliant run of the season, and quite forty people were out. Of course "bagged" foxes are never even hinted at, but whatever he was the jack was quickly found and gave his pursuers twenty-five minutes of real hard riding over good ground, and some jumps, including the canal, at which a few riders came to grief, but no bones were broken. The hounds were a good deal interfered with by ill-judged riding, but called the jack to account near the lines of the Governor's Body Guard, the brush being saved and presented to Lady Harris, who had fairly earned it. The next meet was at the same place, but perhaps the less said of that the better. There was not the ghost of a run, and even the eulogistic local dailies are discreetly silent on the subject.

It has been the fashion this week, rather we fear, in default of other excitement, to go and listen to a preacher who calls himself Dr. Pentecost, who is holding mission services at an extemporised chapel in East Street. We suppose his singular name is assumed, and though he adds no D. D. after it, as he is an American, his degree is no doubt a *bona fide* one. Hearing that his preaching was strictly undenominational and deeply theological, and characterized by extraordinary eloquence and earnestness, we also went to hear him, and must confess ourselves surprised at the tremendous admiration accorded him by the "Viceroy, Governors, Judges and all in authority under our Queen." His preaching is eloquent chiefly because it is earnest, rather than from any rhetorical grandeur or deeply theological merit of its own. His arguments seemed to us true, but not new—and obvious to an average mind his style, circumstantial, colloquial, anecdotal, and familiar, differs in no respect from the manner of preaching peculiar to the chapel and which is especially convincing to a certain class and a particular turn of mind. There is a preacher now in Poona of our own Church whose sermons are in every way more admirable, more intellectual, more eloquent, equally earnest, and quite as practical, and yet in common with all the other *padrees* here he cannot fill the church in which he preaches, because people would rather go irregularly to chapel on week days than regularly to church on Sundays. What meaneth this rumbling of wheels Kirkeewards in mine ears—this sweeping of four-oars that I hear? But we are not a chaplain, and it is no business of ours.

Evening entertainments just now there have been none, except a Reception at Government House on Monday evening to which only leaders of native society, native officers, and those actually interested in, or connected with, natives, in matters civil or military, were bidden. It caused us no very bitter regret to be one of those omitted, as one mixed Reception is very like another, and we have been to many—and it is no gratification to us to be forced to break the tenth commandment with regard to every Raja's diamonds. It was quite a formal affair, as the touching ceremony of touching hilts was gone through. The gardens were illuminated by Chinese lanterns, and the moon, which kindly consented to appear "for one night only," and in whose light the "bright silk *Habitalments*," as a contemporary Poona print has it, shone picturesquely.

On Friday the Commander-in-Chief gave another little dance, exactly like the last, at which a small number of people had a hilarious time, and at which as usual Generals were a great feature and Subalterns at a discount.

There was a period of depression among the enthusiastic members of our burlesque company caused by a by no means groundless fear that our Impresario would find it impracticable to put "Faust" as well as "Robert (the devil?) Macaire" on the stage this season, but a promise of assistance in the scene painting has, we hear, dispelled the clouds and restored the general satisfaction.

Mr. Gordon, Bombay Lancers, has found his way down here to one of the convenient classes arranged in the Poona season by a benign military system, and will enact the melancholy Bridegroom as before. Captain Bayley is also coming to do Pierre the Waiter.

"Robert Macaire" is getting well into shape under Captain Hobday's chisel, and "Faust" is being hewn out of the raw material.

Those interminable Tennis Tournaments are at last over, and for those whom it may concern, we give the result of the final ties: Von Donop and Piers beat Doig and Vidal; Miss Howard and Major Von Donop beat Mrs. Doig and Captain Vidal.

It was some slight consolation to the Poona Gymkhana that at tennis at least Nuggur was beaten in the first set by 6 games to 1 and in the second by 6 games to 2.

One enterprising tradesmen have already got their hands full for the Fancy Dress Ball, and all the shops are laying in unheard of quantities of flowers for the Flower Ball. We think the ladies have been quite glad of a little leisure in the past week for devising costumes,. We are glad all the same that there is a good deal coming on in the next to enliven us. There are two dances in immediate prospect, and a Toy Symphony, the latter requiring little musical skill, has occupied the unemployed hours of a good many people for sometime past in practising on all sorts of ridiculous instruments—whistles, imitation birds, &c. A Fancy Dress Ball for children takes place on the 28th at "Polo Vista," and every infant in Poona is wild about it. As every child will bring its father and mother, as a matter of course, and in all probability its sisters and its cousins and its aunts, their hospitable hostess will have her house and her hands full. Nevertheless may we be there to see and tell you all about it, and when we next indite our weekly budget, may we not be "gravelled for lack of matter."

Mr. Gladstone is now giving Sir John Millais sittings of one hour's duration for the portrait of himself and his grandchild which Sir John is painting.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotamdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE DRAFT BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram moved the approval of section 33 as follows, the discussion on which was adjourned from last meeting

"Every person who shall erect a new dwelling-house shall so construct such dwelling-house that the whole of at least one side of every room thereof intended to be inhabited shall either be an external wall or abut on an interior open space having an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon, and being not less in any direction than six feet across. He shall provide between every external wall and the boundary line of the owner's premises, except where such external wall faces a street of not less than fifteen feet in width, an open space extending throughout the entire length of such wall, at least, two feet wide, or in the case of a chawl or building intended to form a range of separate rooms for lodgers, at least five feet wide. He shall cause every open space, whether exterior or interior required by this by-law to be constructed and kept free from any erection thereon and open to the sky, and shall also cause the same to be constructed and kept open to access from each end thereof. He shall construct every room intended to be inhabited in such building, except a room in the roof thereof, so that the same shall be in every part at least eight feet in height from the floor of such room to the underside of the joists or beams of the floor above. He shall so construct every such room in the roof of such building that the same shall have an average height of at least seven feet from the floor to the ceiling. He shall so construct every such room that the same shall have a clear superficial area of not less than eighty square feet. He shall so construct every such room that the same shall be ventilated by means of doors or windows which open directly into the external air, and have an aggregate opening equal to not less than one-fourth of the superficial area of the side of the room which faces an open space."

Colonel Merewether moved and Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee seconded the following amendment that—In para. 2 after the words "external wall" insert "abutting on the open air;" para. 2 line 1—strike out the words "every external wall" and insert "at least two of the external walls;" line 2—after "except where" insert "either of such walls" instead of "such external wall" and strike out after "two feet wide" to end of para; para. 3 line 1—after "every" insert "interior;" line 1 and 2—strike out "whether exterior or interior;" lines 3, 4 and 5—strike out from "and shall" up to "each end thereof" and insert in lieu "and no cornice roof or weather shade shall project or overhang the said open space more than 6 on any side thereof; provided that such connecting passages may be allowed as to the Commissioner shall seem necessary, such passages being open on one or both sides;" para. 4, lines 4 and 5—strike out from "of such room" to "the floor above," and insert in lieu thereof "to the ceiling;" para. 7 line 5—for "the side" read "that side."

The amendment being carried, was put as a substantive proposition and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved and the hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded that the by-laws framed under the authority of section 461 (c and d) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888 with respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys, of new buildings for securing stability and the prevention of fires and for purposes of health, with respect to the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space either external or internal about buildings, to secure a free circulation of air and of other means for the adequate ventilation of buildings, and with respect to the construction of privies be approved, and that subject to the opinion of counsel being given that it is necessary to issue a further notification in the matter under section 495 (1) such notification be published of the intention of the Corporation to take the same into their final consideration as required by section 66 of the Act, on a day not less than six weeks from the date of such notification.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he was not quite sure whether it was worth their while taking legal opinion on this point, because they had gone through the whole process the Act required them to do. A great deal had been said against the Municipal Commissioner, but he—Mr. Pherozshah—took that opportunity of saying that the Commissioner and the Corporation had done their duty by these by-laws. On the whole they might congratulate themselves on their unprofessional labours in a professional cause. He did not think it could ever have been intended by the Act that fresh notice should be given.

The President said he thought it would be better if they obtained the opinion of counsel as both Mr. Crawford and Mr. Burder advised them. It would be rather awkward if afterwards some legal gentleman discovered there had been some legal flaw in their procedure, and moved the High Court for injunction against the enforcing of the by-laws. He thought if they erred it would be better to err on the safe side and have legal opinion.

Mr. Mehta did not press his proposition, and on a vote being taken the motion was carried.

THE BANKING OF THE MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The debate on the hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's motion and Colonel Merewether's amendment regarding the banking of the Municipal funds was resumed.

Mr. D. E. Wacha delivered a long speech, in which he took up at great length the defence of the matter contained in the pamphlet issued by the hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and himself and spoke in support of it against the Municipal Commissioner's criticism of Thursday last. He insisted on speaking of the details of English and Scotch banking and maintained against the opinion of the President that was relevant to the question under discussion. He referred to a point in Mr. Javerilal's speech in which he said the Bank of Bombay had sent a letter to the Commissioner before they had notified their intention of not paying interest and advising him to invest the surplus funds in Government paper. The Commissioner at that point of Mr. Javerilal's speech had interposed and observed that he had not received such a letter from the Bank, but no doubt Mr. Javerilal and not the Commissioner was right and that the Bank did

its monies with the Bank of Bombay alone? Let them only look at that power which was placed thereby in the hands of the Bank of Bombay. The Corporation was left perfectly helpless. Regarding the argument that Calcutta had the power to bank their monies with any bank they pleased, Calcutta had never used that power; but that was no reason why the Bombay Corporation should not be trusted as much under the circumstances as Calcutta Corporation was now entrusted by law. He would move that the following should be added to Colonel Merewether's amendment after (f) "that the absence of the power of depositing their monies anywhere except with the Bombay Bank handicaps the Corporation in the negociations with the Bank in obtaining fair terms for their deposits."

Colonel Merewether accepted this addition to his amendment.

Dr. Blaney said he was not prepared to go the whole length that Colonel Merewether went and proposed the following amendment "that the President be requested to apply to Government to amend the Municipal Act in such a way as to leave the Corporation free to dispose of its unexpended cash balances or surplus moneys, whether by deposit or investment in any of the Presidency Banks of Bombay, Bengal or Madras, as many seem good to them; (b), this may be done by repealing section 122, sub-section 1, and by making verbal alterations in section 122, sub-section 2." He would also ask that the clause Mr. P.M. Mehta had proposed should be added to his amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said this end could not be gained by an amendment of the Municipal Act. It could only be done by an amendment of the Presidency Banks Act; and he did not think there was the least chance of the Government of India entertaining the proposal.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram withdrew his motion in favour of Colonel Merewether's amendment.

Colonel Merewether's amendment was then put to the meeting as a substantive motion as follows:—"(1) That the President be requested to apply to Government to amend the Municipal Act in such a way as to leave the Corporation free to dispose of its surplus moneys, whether by deposit or investment or otherwise, in such manner as shall seem good to them. (2) That this may be done by repealing section 122, sub-section (1), and making verbal alterations in section 122, sub-section (c). That it be pointed out to Government that no restriction is placed upon the Corporation in the matter of raising taxes under the Act or in the matter of expending them when raised, and he respectfully submits that there is no valid ground for treating them as unfit to take due and proper care of their moneys between the time when they are received and the time when they are spent. (d) That the Act at present confines them to the two alternatives of depositing their surplus funds with the Bank of Bombay at interest or investing them in public securities; that as the Bank has refused to allow them interest, they ought in order to keep strictly within the law to invest them, but the high prices of public securities renders this inexpedient. (e) That the average annual loan fund balances of the Municipality with the Bank of Bombay have been during the past three years more than 18 lakhs, while the mean minimum bank rate of interest during the same period has been more than 5½ per cent.; that on these balances the bank has been paying their interest up to last June at a mean annual rate of 2 per cent., but has refused to pay interest for the future even at this low rate; that the exchange banks would probably gladly receive the Municipal balances on these terms, but the Corporation are debarred from availing themselves of the opportunity; that deposits withdrawable at all are practically as safe with exchange banks as with presidency banks, and the Corporation are therefore deprived of interest on their balances without any compensating advantage in the way of greater security. (f) That the present state of the law goes so far as to debar the Corporation even from the perfectly safe operation of lending their balances to banks or other parties on the security of Government paper. (g) That the circumstance that Government allow their balances to be without interest at the presidency banks has no bearing upon the question one way or the other, as reasons for doing so may and do exist which have no application to the case of the Corporation. (h) That the Corporation respectfully repudiate analogies drawn from either Calcutta or Madras, but if a comparison is to be made, they venture to point out that no such restrictions as exist in their case exist either at Calcutta or Madras any more than at any borough in Great Britain. (i) That the President be requested to forward copy of this resolution, and to add that if the Corporation are to be confined to the Bank of Bombay as at present, they respectfully request Government to guarantee the security of their funds at that bank. It is not fair, they submit, that if they are compelled to place their balances at any given bank the security of their funds in the quarter chosen for them should be guaranteed to them." with the insertion after (f) of the clause proposed by Mr. Mehta as above.

The resolution was carried by a large majority, and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday at 3 p. m.

STABBING AFFRAY AT JAIL ROAD.

Last night at seven o'clock considerable excitement was caused amongst the residents at Jail Road by a murderous assault which was committed on a Mogul named Syed Mahomed Paki, about 38 years of age, by another Mogul named Mirza Hoosein Ally. The cause of the deed is to some extent veiled in mystery, but it would seem from the deposition of the wounded man that the accused vented his spite upon him because of a fancied grievance against his (the wounded man's) son-in-law, who, he alleged, had settled a religious dispute against the accused at Zanzibar about six months ago.

Yesterday evening at seven o'clock the injured man left the Mogul Mosque with the intention of returning to his home at Oomerkhadi, but as he did so he saw the accused following him at a distance. When he neared the gates leading to the Imamwada, near the county Jail, the accused came in front of him, and running at him, stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife. The injured man cried out for assistance, when the accused struck him a second blow with the knife, injuring him on the outer side of the left arm. There were several people passing at the time, and the accused on seeing them coming towards him, ran away in the direction of the jail, and the injured man fell to the ground apparently suffering acute agony. The matter being reported to the Police, Mr. Superintendent Brewin, and Khan Bahadur Sirdar Abdoolally, Superintendent of the Detective Police, at once came on the scene and arrested the accused, who was identified by Syed Mahomed as the man who had run away after stabbing him. The unfortunate Syed Mahomed was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Dr. John Gallagher, having declared that the man would not survive the injuries, which were of a very serious nature, Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to take his dying deposition. Mr. Richardson arrived at the hospital at 10 o'clock and took the statement of the dying man.

Syed Mahomed, in a very feeble voice, said that he was a Mogul and lived at Oomerkhadi. About 7 o'clock he left the Mogul Mosque to go home when he saw the accused following him at a distance. The accused rushed upon him with a shout, when he reached near the jail road and stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife. He could not say why he stabbed him. He cried out, "catch him for God's sake" when the accused wounded him on his left arm; but when assistance was near at hand, he ran away followed by some people. He could not assign any reason for the accused's stabbing him. The accused came to Bombay from Zanzibar about five months ago. The accused had once told him that his (deponent's) son-in-law, who is the high priest at Zanzibar, decided a religious dispute referred to him against him. He had personally no grudge against, or dispute with the accused, who whenever he met him inquired of hfm about his health. About 15 days ago the accused said to him that he wanted to go to Zanzibar, but he could not afford to do so as he was short of funds and so he asked him (the deponent) to raise a subscription to enable him to go back to Zanzibar. He replied that he himself was a poor man and that he could not do anything for him. The accused then did not seem to be annoyed at his answer. After his deposition was read over to him, the injured man was questioned by the Magistrate if he had anything further to say, when he said: "I now feel much pain. I do not think I will survive the injuries. I have been doomed to this fate. God's will be done!" The accused refused to put any question to the deponent and denied having stabbed the deceased. The accused will most probably be charged by Mr. Browin before the First Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Slater.

Mr. Victor Morier, son of Sir Robert Morier, who was reported to have been killed by Portuguese on May 11 last, sailed from Cape Town for England last week in the Dunottar Castle, on leave of absence.

The best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, with Colonel Merewether in the chair, was held yesterday evening. A large number of members were present to receive the annual report of the working of the institute.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said that for some considerable time past the managing committee had experienced some difficulty in meeting the increased expenditure of the institute. The committee of management had recently been called upon to pay a large sum for municipal taxes, and as a means of adding to the income of the institute the committee had submitted an application to Government regarding the question of the income-tax which had been imposed, and likewise for permission to be allowed to let the ground-floor for shops. The reply received from Government was after cancelling the income-tax that while they regretted that the institute funds were in such a bad state as suggested by the committee the proposal was agreed to. It was, however, stipulated that certain restrictions should be imposed upon persons renting the shops. Colonel Merewether then proposed that sanction be given to letting certain portions of the institute, and that such alterations should be made as were sanctioned by Government. In his opinion the proposal was the only one that could benefit the institution and enable the committee to add to the attractions of the building.

Mr. R. B. Nixon dissented and proposed an amendment that the question should be postponed for a month and that a statement of the financial position of the institute for the past three years be circulated among the members so that they could see what measures would be requisite to put the financial affairs on a good basis. The speaker agreed with Government in regretting that the state of the funds should have rendered it necessary for the managing committee to bring such a proposal before the meeting as read by the chairman. Mr. Nixon considered that if the matter was put off for one month and the members in general were acquainted with the deficiency of the funds they would no doubt spontaneously come forward with subscriptions and do away with the deficit.

Mr. Mody seconded the amendment.

Messrs. Milne, Chambers, and Duxbury spoke in favour of the original proposal by the chairman, and when the amendment was put to the meeting it was lost, and the original resolution was carried.

It was likewise resolved that as Rs. 1,120 were due for taxes to the Municipality and the sum of Rs. 950 would have to be deposited in the office of the Executive Engineer Presidency towards covering expenses for alterations to the ground-floor of the building, that the sum of Rs. 2,300 should be borrowed from the endowment fund to meet these expenses, the amount being repaid half-yearly as the funds of the institute might admit.

The following annual report was then placed before the meeting:—

The committee of management have the pleasure to lay before the members a report of the operations of the institute during the past year. The number of ordinary members on the 31st March, 1890, was 323, and on the 31st March, 1891, 306, showing a decrease of 17. Four hundred and twenty-four visitors made use of the institute during the twelve months under review; the number last year was only three hundred. No pains have been spared to give satisfaction to members in the library. The appreciation of the members may be inferred from the number of books in circulation and from the absence of complaints. The number of new books added to the library during the year was 222. It is made up as follows:—Books purchased of general interest and for the Berkley Memorial 18; novels, romances and tales 94; works of reference, law and medicine 6; presented by learned societies, &c. 104: total 222. There has been a very considerable increase in the circulation of magazines and newspapers. The former were circulated no less than 6,444 times and the latter over 6,764. The numbers last year were 3,090 and 2,603 respectively. Three lectures were delivered during the session 1890-91. The course comprised:—1st.—"Digestion in Health and Disease" by Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., two evenings. 2nd.—"The Odours of Bombay," by Mr. J. Wallace, C. E. 3rd—"Faradaic Electricity," with experiments, by Surgeon T. D. C. Barry. The committee take this opportunity of specially thanking in the name of the members of the institute the gentlemen who so kindly consented to lecture. The committee have been quite satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Quanbrough and the staff under him worked during the year. The Lecture Hall Building Fund now amounts to Rs. 15,400-14-7. The amount expended for the purchase of books was Rs. 603-5-0. Establishment charges.—While the expenditure on this account has been decreased by Rs. 54-5-5 compared with that of last year. Purchase of newspapers and periodicals (Indian). The amount of expenditure under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 133-15-0 over last year. Purchase of newspapers and periodicals (English). Under this head also there is a decrease of expenditure of Rs. 174-11-5, owing to the favorable terms under which the papers and periodicals are now supplied to the institute. Endowment Fund—(Moiety of Life Member's subscriptions).—This fund now amounts to Rs. 7,100-15-10. There has been no addition to the list of life members during the year under review. The decrease of Rs. 62-11-10 over last year's amount is due to the payment of Rs. 71-4 as premium on account of the three 5 per cent. municipal debentures of Rs. 500 each purchased during the year under review, minus Rs. 8-8-2 being the saving effected by transferring a 4½ per cent. Government promissory note of Rs. 500 to 4 per cent. Berkley Memorial Fund. At the end of the year there was a balance of receipts over payments on account of this fund of Rs. 380-12-9, out of which a sum of Rs. 230-1 was expended in the purchase of scientific books, &c.; against this disbursement interest has accrued to the extent of Rs. 232-9-2, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 383-4-11 to be carried forward for expenditure during the year 1891-92. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Fund.—Receipts under this head on the 31st March, 1891, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 59-12-8. Books to the value of Rs. 50-11 were purchased from this fund up to that date, leaving a balance of Rs. 9-1-8. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund.—On the 31st March, 1891, receipts under this head, including previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 38-12-8. Books to the value of Rs. 37-14-0 were purchased from this fund up to that date, leaving only a balance of fourteen annas and eight pies. Miscellaneous.—A sum of Rs. 676-6-5 only was expended under this head during the year under review, showing a decrease of Rs. 544-2-3 over the previous year. Rates and taxes.—A decrease of Rs. 99-2-0 is shown under this head. There are, however, against this certain claims by the municipality aggregating Rs. 857-7-8. Sale of catalogues.—Two catalogues and seven appendices were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 117 catalogues and 517 appendices still in hand.

The report was adopted and the accounts passed. A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. S. E. Shellim and A. S. Sassoon, secretaries of the voting lists, Messrs. W. Milne and W. Phipps, H. F. Weston and F. D. Spencer, auditors and the members of the committee of management. The meeting closed with the usual compliment to the chairman.

A DISPUTED SALE OF GOODS.

Yesterday morning, at the Small Cause Court before Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Maneckjee, Third Judge, Soorjee Valjee and another sued to recover from Mirza Mahomed the sum of Rs. 255, being the balance due on account of goods sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant. Mr. Baburao, pleader, appeared on bahalf of the prosecution, while Mr. Rustomjee Banajee, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that the defendant is a grocer, having his shop at Khakha Bazar. He had a Hindu *munim*; through him he managed to obtain goods from the complainant on credit. The defendant on various occasions had purchased through the brokers a quantity of cloves, cardamons and cinnamon, for which payment was made by the defendant although delivery of the goods had been obtained by his *munim*, Padamchand. On April last Padamchand called at the plaintiffs' shop and purchased, on his master's behalf, through a broker named Goolam Hoosain, 51 chests cinnamon valued at Rs. 455-1-6, and obtained delivery of the same on credit, promising to pay the amount in a few days. The defendant after repeated demands, paid only Rs. 200 on account, leaving the balance now claimed.

Mr. Banajee, for the defendant, repudiated the authority of the *munim* to act for the defendant in the matter of the purchase of 51 chests of cinnamon. He contended that the goods must have been purchased by Padamchand on his own account, and then Padamchand got them debited to the defendant's account without his knowledge or consent. The defendant, Mr. Banajee said never dealtin groceries, but he carried on extensive business in wool in partnership with one Nurromull. The defendant had to admit that Padamchand was in his service for about a year, but he was not in hir service since January last and he was not in Bombay at the time the chests were sold to Padamchand, upon whom the summons was served for him, as he was then absent from Bombay.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence and arguments of Mr. Baburao for the plaintiff, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 255-1-6 and certified Rs. 30 as professional costs of the plaintiffs' pleader.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the crop report for the week ending the 15th instant it is stated, as regards Upper Burma, that the prospects are fair in Upper Chindwin, Bhamo, and part of Lower Chindwin, but gloomy elsewhere and worst in Yamethin and Melktilla, where relief works have been sanctioned. Rain is everywhere urgently needed. If there be not a fall within fifteen days, relief works will have to be opened at Mandalay. The price of paddy has risen in seven districts.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says the report from Pindi regarding another Black Mountain expedition under General Lockhart this autumn, being intended, has turned out untrue.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has approved of the award of the MacGregor memorial medal for the best military reconnaisance this year to Major Sawyer, late of the Intelligence Branch, for valuable work done in Persia. The medal for native soldiers has been awarded to Havildar Ramzan Khan, 3rd Sikhs, for services rendered on the Black Mountain and Hazara expedition. He served under Captain Mason, Intelligence Officer, on both occasions. During the journey to Thakote in disguise he was exposed to formidable personal danger.

A programme is being organised for survey and exploring parties to accompany the expeditions projected in the coming cold wheather; the following places have so far been proposed. The country lying to the north and west of Fort White, the surrounding country near Haka, the country situated between the territories of the Baungshees and Chinboks, the Kachin country in the neighbourhood of the Amber and Jade Mines, the Shan States of Kanti in the Hukong Valley, and the northern portions of Upper Chindwin. It is also anticipated that the question of delimitation of the Burma-Siam and the Burma-China boundaries will also be dealt with this season.

Several breaches on Railway embankments are causing great anxiety and overtaxing the energies of the limited staff on the Burma lines.

The subsidence of the masonry piers, of the Deiku bridge, Burma, although resulting in no serious accident, is, however, causing serious anxiety, and entailing a great amount of extra labor. A bund has now been thrown across the stream some two miles distant from the bridge, so as to divert the channel and to break the force of the current, which measures, for the present, are considered effective enough, till the cessation of the rains, when it has been decided to construct a substantial iron girder bridge in a more suitable locality.

It has been decided to proceed with the Assam-Chittogong Railway by State agency as desired by the Secretary of State, pending the result of the Company's endeavour to float a scheme. The first section to be taken in hand will be from Gauhati to Lumding, near the Naga Hills. The distance is 110½ miles and the estimated cost 84 lakhs. The formal sanction of the Secretary of State is required; but this is certain to be given as the line is considered to be needed urgently.

The Amir, an up-country contemporary states, is adding yet another wife to his well-stocked harem, the daughter of one Mira Butalab Shaulbaf. The betrothal ceremonies have already been performed, and the marriage will shortly follow. It is possible, therefore, that the report of the Amir's intended stay at Jellalabad, where there are spacious royal gardens, has reference to an intended honeymoon. The new wife is a girl of fourteen, and her rank is regarded as low for the honour conferred on her. It is possible that the Amir may spend the winter at Kandahar instead of Jellalabad. He has not as usual summered at Paghman this year.

A misapprehension having arisen in regard to the description of target to be used by trained soldiers of British Infantry battalions when executing Section Attack Practice, it is notified by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that "16 heads and shoulders not less than 2 feet apart" should be employed for this purpsose, and not the 6 feet by 8 feet targets, which are intended only for the use of recruits and trained soldiers of Cavalry, and for Infantry recruits on the 17th day's practice.

A correspondent, writing from Malta, says that H. M. S. Boadicea, which is at present at Malta, will proceed direct for Trincomalee about the 15th September to receive on board the Admiral, with whom she may come to Bombay between the end of November or beginning of December next.

More than three thousand emigrants sailed from Calcutta for Trinidad and Demerara in the month of July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie, Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, has been granted furlough for twenty-one and-a-half months, Mr. R. G. Macdonald officiating.

The Maharaja of Durbhunga is not going, as stated, on a Continental tour next spring. His Highness is only going to Kulu.

Good rain continues to fall in Central India, and there is now no reason to fear any failure of the *kharif* or autumn harvest.

On the cessation of the monsoons, it is proposed push on the Kawlin-Katha section of the new Valey Railway extension, covering a distance of 67 miles. Owing to the very heavy earthwork, rock-cutting, and the numerous brick and stone bridges that are to be constructed on this section, the Railway authorities are giving timely warning to contractors of the difficulties they will contend with, and the entire absence of local labor which will have to be imported. The country has been practically deserted after the recent Wunthu disturbance.

The second reading of the new opium Bill for China—a Bill introduced mainly to meet the defects of the old Ordinance revealed by a recent decision which established the right to move opium in less quantities than one chest—has been postponed, and the measure is undergoing considerable revision.

The Emperor of China's birthday was celebrated on the 1st inst. by the officials classes.—Inflamatory playcards are said to have been posted in the Fokien province, but no disturbance has yet been made.

One of the most disastrous fires that have occurred in Shanghai for some years past, broke out on the night of the 28th ult: in an oil and samshu shop in an alleyway off Broadway, Hongkew, and resulted in the destruction of upwards of a hundred and forty Chinese houses, situated in the block between Broadway and Seward Road. The area cleared is a couple of hundred yards long by fully half that measurement in breadth, the fire having simply burned itself out, raging as long as there was anything for it to destroy, without being affected to any appreciable extent, owing to the nature of the materials consumed by the deluge of water poured for hours upon it. A considerable part of the property is covered by insurance.

The memorial of the Tsung-li Yamen, on which was based the Emperor of China's decree in regard to the recent riots, has been published. It strongly urges the provincial authorities to protect missionaries, and acknowledges the good work done by the latter.

A telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow contradicting the report that riots are imminent in that port. He considers that Europeans there are adequately protected by the Chinese officials and by the presence of gunboats.

The celebration of the Silver Wedding of the Czar and Czarina will take place on Oct. 28 in St. Petersburg.

The Archbishop of Treves and the Archbishop of Versailes have agreed to submit the dispute to the Pope as to whether the seamless garment at Treves or the one at the Church of Argenteuil has the best claims to genuineness.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has addressed a communication to Mr. Haniker Heaton, M.P., consenting to allow the exiles Abdullah, ex-Sultan of Perak, and his companions, now in the Seychelles, to reside for the future in Singapore, subject to certain conditions. Abdullah was banished to the Seychelles on a charge of complicity in the murder (on November 2, 1875) of Mr. Birch, British Resident in Peark. In the course of this month the party will start for their new destination, after nearly fifteen years' residence in the Seychelles. The ex-Sultan still maintains his innocence of the crime imputed to him.

From August 1 the infant King of Spain was to be placed under the charge of a governor. Alfonso XIII. has now completed his fifth year, and up to this time has been entirely under female management. His Majesty is now giving signs that he requires a firmer hand to guide him, and a recent exploit of his at a garden-party has caused the Queen-Regent to decide that the time has now arrived to put her son under stricter discipline than he has experienced hitherto. The little King is very fond of gardening, and last year Queen Isabel presented her grandson with a miniature copy of a manual engine, such as is used by the Viennese Fire Brigades, so that he could water his flowers. The King, however, determined to put his engine to a more entertaining use. At a garden-party which recently took place at the palace, he pretended to be innocently engaged in gardening, and waiting for his opportunity, he called a certain distinguished old general who was attired in his full uniform to look at his flowers. As soon as the officer came near enough, the King turned the squirt full upon him, completely drenching him. Mgr. Merry del Val, the son of the Spanish Ambassador in Vienna, who was attracted to the spot by the King's screams of delight, was served in the same manner. It is not reported whether these two gentlemen gave the youthful monarch the thrashing which he richly deserved, but as Mgr. Merry del Val is from August 1 to have the entire control of the King, perhaps he may arrange the matter with him later on.

The conduct of the French members of the International Literary and Artistic Association—who in fact, from a majority of that learned society—in deciding to hold this year's Congress in Milan instead of in Berlin, as resolved upon last year in London (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), is held to be an act of unqualified rudeness.

The German Emperor witnessed a regatta of sailing vessels at Bergen on Aug. 4, and subsequently presented the prizes to the winners. He stated that he had been extremely pleased with his visit to Norway, and hoped to return to that coast next year. The Empress left Felixstowe on Aug. 5 on her return to Germany.

The Emperor William offered to make Lord Salisbury a Knight of the Black Eagle; but there never was any idea of the Prime Minister accepting that Order, for his doing so would have created embarrassing and undesirable misapprehensions at every Court in Europe. Moreover, the Queen must have returned the compliment by giving a G.C.B. to General Caprivi, which would have strengthened the impressions abroad which it was the object of her Majesty and Lord Salisbury to remove. The only British statesman who was a Knight of the Black Eagle was the Duke of Wellington, who received the great Prussian order from Frederick William III. after the battle of Waterloo. The Duke made it a point to wear the Black Eagle at every function which took place when Frederick William IV. visited England in 1842, including the christening of the Prince of Wales, after which ceremony the general exhilaration was so excessive that the silver wine-cooler of George IV. was filled with mulled claret, which was served out in bucketfuls to the guests at Windsor Castle.

An interesting souvenir of the Houses of Parliament which were destroyed by fire in 1834 has just come into the possession of the Speaker in the shape of the massive and curiously fashioned key which was used at the annual inspection of the vaults prior to the meeting of Parliament. It is about 16 inches in length, but being furnished with a hinge in the middle of the handle can be folded. It will probably be enclosed in a glass case, and placed in the library of the House of Commons.

The late Sir Robert Fowler kept a diary for the last thirty years, and as it contained extensive records of his political and parliamentary career besides innumerable annecdotes of club and city life, its publication would be of considerable interest. Few of the biographies of the late alderman seemed to grasp the wonderful extent and variety of his travels, for there was scarcely a part of the globe he had not visited, besides going twice round the world. With his powerful memory he could recall every detail of his travels, even to the exact dates when he visited a particular place, although a quarter of a century had elapsed.

A horrible affair has just been discovered at Itegehm, in Belgium. A family named Vanden Eynde, consisting of two brothers and a sister, live there on their own estate. Six years ago there was another brother, called Louis, who went away from the village to serve his time in the army; but although he was very soon discharged as unfit for military service, the family always replied to questions about him saying that he was still a soldier. Lately, however, mysterious reports were spread; and recently the family were surprised by the appearance of the burgomaster, accompanied by several other officials and a doctor. In spite of protests, they searched the premises, and, when they opened one of the cellars, a horrible sight met their eyes. Cowering in a corner, on a filthy heap of straw, was the lost brother, who looked more like a wild animal than a man. A continual idiotic laugh was the only sign of life he gave, for he was not capable of making any movement of his own accord. Even his head stayed in whatever position it was turned by the doctor who examined him. His unnatural family confessed that when he returned from his regiment he was slightly mad, and to save the expense of putting him into a lunatic asylum they had tied him up in the cellar, where he had remained for six years. The brothers and sister were arrested, and the imbecile was removed to an asylum.

A German contemporary says that the "civil" clothes of the German Emperor are made by a well-known firm in London, but that some are also made by a Berlin firm, and by one in Vienna. The grey top hat worn by the Emperor was made in London. The military uniforms of the Emperor come mostly from the workshop of Robrecht, in Berlin. Every uniform is tried on, but all the civil clothing must be delivered and fit without this operation. When the Emperor travels, trunks full of uniforms, all new, are taken with him, so that each kind is ready for use.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears "that the War Office has within the last few days been appealed to in connection with the circulation of what is described as socialists literature in the army. As a fact, the literature is not always socialistic in character. The authorities are themselves disposed to adopt the advice which has been offered to them to take proceedings with a view to preventing the circulation. One officer—a colonel—has in consequence asked if in the event of his instituting proceedings, he would receive support from the War Secretary."

The new kersey frock (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) would appear to be the most unpopular of garments, if we may judge by the number of letters which reached us on the subject of its issue. But it has one merit which evidently is overlooked—it is so intensely ugly that it would be utterly impossible for the Clothing Department to turn out anything worse. Was it wise, however, of the "powers that be" to inflict this eyesore on the service just at a time when the War Minister is at his wits ends to know how to keep up "establishments?" for, as a recruiting officer says, "a man would have to be hard up indeed to enter the army just now, seeing how intense is the feeling of disgust among all soldiers at the loss of their facings. It is regarded as an act of military sacrilege, and is about the silliest interference that anybody could have been guilty of."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA: ALLEGED DRAFT TREATY.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on July 31, gave, "under reserve," certain important information, which he assured us had been communicated to him from a thoroughly well-informed source, to the effect that for some time pourparlers for the basis of an alliance with France had been conducted between Baron Mohrenheim and the Elysee; that Rear Admiral Gervais had brought to Cronstadt a draft of the conditions thus arrived at; and that, when the negotations were concluded, the resulting document would be signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War, and the Minister of the Navy, but not by the Czar, the treaty to be left in this inchoate state till the arrival of "the psychological moment." As circumstantial evidence of the truth of the foregoing rumour certain remarks Admiral Gervais is represented to have made to M. Zasoulaieff (of the *Novoe Vremya*) are quoted. Admiral Gervais is reported to have said that the exceptional honours showered upon him by the imperial family, as well as the parting words of the Czar himself on leaving the Marengo, forced upon him the conviction "that the relations between France and Russia were of such a character as to result, whenever necessary, in a political combination which although not in form, would in substance be perfectly analogous to the Triple Alliance."

On the other hand, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—What it was probably intended to convey by the St. Petersburg story was that the French Admiral was in consultation with the Russian functionaries just mentioned in reference to certain details in the event of the French and Russian forces having to cooperate by land or sea. Such a conference would be no novelty. The Russian War Minister, M. Vannovski, and the Chief of the Russian General Staff, Gen. Obrutcheff, when travelling in France two years ago, and also last year, had conferences with the French War Minister, M. de Freycinet, at Vichy and Plombieres, which at the time were understood to refer to an eventual co-operation on the part of the French and Russian forces. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* flatly declares the rumours as to the draft alliance to be utterly devoid of foundation. He says the *Novoe Vremya* and its Panslavonic contributors deliberately set the rumour afloat and endeavoured to have it accepted and circulated by foreign correspondents. Neither M. de Giers nor any other official of the Russian Foreign Office has ever given the slightest countenance to the ideas thrown out occasionally by M. de Laboulaye as to the advisability of a formal alliance between the two Governments; and the Emperor's own bias against the republican form of government is quite strong enough to stifle any incipient desire on his part to reject his Minister's counsel.

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* of August 5, chronicling the visit of the French squadron, says:—It is known that at the dinner given on July 28, the Czar, raising his glass, spoke the following highly significant words:—"To the welfare of M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, to the welfare of the French Fleet, and especially of the squadron commanded by Admiral Gervais." These words of the Sovereign followed upon the series of splendid and most notable demonstrations of honour which have marked the entire duration of the French squadron's stay at Cronstadt. Then, if at any time, were the officers of the splendid navy of France afforded an opportunity of convincing themselves of the effect which the words of the chief of the State have in Russia. It would be too long to recapitulate all the striking evidences of warm-hearted sympathy of which the Russian folk have given proof to the French. Not the slightest untoward occurrence has marred these demonstrations of the latent but real strength of the Russian people, which has in this manner interpreted the words of the Sovereign.

The Czar has conferred the Grand Ribbon of St. Alexander Newski on M. de Laboulaye, French Ambassador, and the Cross of St. Anne in diamonds on the Comte Vauvineux, Secretary of the Embassy. Admiral Gervais and his officers were entertained by the French residents in St. Petersburg on August 3. The Russian press continues to assure France that the visit of the French fleet to England will in no way harm the Franco-Russian friendship.

GERMAN OPINION: PRINCE BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

The German papers, which at first made light of the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt have (according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*.) abandoned that attitude, and are for the most part disposed to admit that the visit is a political event of importance. They still, however, continue to regard it as unlikely to alter the general situation. The *Norddeutsche* points out that the Russians and the French have both emphatically repeated the assurance that peace is the main aim of their policy:—

Nevertheless, it seemed not unnatural, considering the national temperaments of the Russians and the French, that a closer intelligent union of those two great and powerful nations should have led to a higher measure of self-consciousness on their part which might be expressed in a more pronounced way by emphasising certain wishes and hopes hitherto dwelt on less openly, or, at least, more feebly. It appears almost like a presentiment of this result of the recent Franco-Russian fraternisation that English papers should begin to discuss the possibility that several details of the so-called Eastern Question which have for some time past been in the background might soon again become important. . . . . The English horoscope of the probable results of the fraternisation of the French and Russian fleets may at this moment be founded exclusively on the laws of political logic. Certainly it is a remarkable reminder of the fact that there are certain points in the political situation which, even without an immediate warlike background, may lead to noteworthy political discussions.

The Paris *Figaro* of Aug. 5 published what purports to be a letter from Prince Bismarck to a Russian diplomatist who for a long time was the leader of the German party at the Russian Court. In this document the ex-Chancellor declares that the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt would not have taken place had he remained in power. It is the consequence of the three recent gross mistakes of German diplomacy—namely, the Empress Frederick's visit to Paris, the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which was divulged by the Emperor William with such eagerness, and, finally, the German Emperor's visit to London, with all its ostentation.

DEPARTURE OF THE SQUADRON FROM CRONSTADT.

The French naval squadron left Cronstadt on Aug. 4, after an enthusiastic farewell from large crowds of people who had come out to witness the departure. Admiral Gervais and his officers left St. Petersburg about nine o'clock the same night to pay a visit of one day to Moscow. The *Novosti*, summing up the bearing of the visit of the squadron and the reception extended to it in Russia, describes the event as constituting a solemn protest on the part of France and Russia against the disregard of the rights of others evinced by the Triple Alliance, and as an expression of the firm determination of the two countries to assure the maintenance of peace.

FEELING IN FRANCE.

M. Ribot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was present on Sunday at a gymnastic fete at St. Omer, took occasion to refer to the reception of the French fleet at Cronstadt. He said:—"This striking manifestation of the feelings of friendship that unite the two great nations has touched this country to the heart. It leaves none of us indifferent and we can judge by the regard shown us wherever our sailors appear what is our real position abroad."

The Cherbourg Municipality adopted an address to the Czar expressing its gratitude for the splendid and never-to-be-forgotten reception of the Channel squadron at Cronstadt, and its pleasure at having responded to that reception by entertaining the officers and crew of the Admiral Kornilof.

A Cherbourg letter thus describes the scene on Sunday night after a "punch" given to the Russian crew:—"The Russians were taken to the cafes. Sailors and gunners took the arm of their Muscovite brothers, exchanged caps, and walked about with white caps while the enchanted Russians wore the French cap. All the wine-shops were full. Soldiers mounted on the tables and held a Russian and a French flag in their hands. There was singing in all languages, and the people understood each other perfectly. On the quay two Russians, in order to testify their delight, uttered deafening 'Hip, hip, hurrahs,' dancing a wonderful dance which delighted the sailors, soldiers, and gunners. All responded by 'Hip, hip, hurrahs,' which had become for the night the universal language." The festivities were continued yesterday. The name-day of the Empress was celebrated by a mass. The Russian vessel exchanged salutes with a French frigate, and a dinner was given to the officers.

The *Soir* doubts whether the two Governments are more pledged to each other than before the Cronstadt visit, and it adds:—"We are not without apprehension at the outburst of Chauvinism of which the oyage has been the occasion. We have entered on a path in which we are in danger of losing the benefi of our past attitude, of compromising the exceptional situation earned by our coolness and composure, and of impairing the consideration gained by us as a pacific people. So much for foreign relations; but even from the domestic standpoint these displays of enthusiasm are not without danger. Revivals of Chauvinism never promote liberty."

ENGLISH POLICY.

Commenting on Lord Salisbury's declaration at the Mansion House that "England's allies are all those who wish to maintain the territorial distribution as it is," and "who desire peace and goodwill," the Berlin *Post* draws from these words the conclusiof that his Lordship "either meant to intimate to France the sense in which he called the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth 'a pledge of the friendship of France or else that he had received an assurance from the French Government that the French have no thought at present of altering the territorial *status quo*." The writer continues:—

Such an assurance, if given, has certainly not been given without Russia's assent. If we are to take all this to be true, we can readily understand how the noble lord could say that he knew no period in which greater tranquility had prevailed in European politics. This utterance, nevertheless, appears strange at a moment when everybody is saying to himself that he knows no period when preparations for war have been carried on so universally, so feverishly, and on so large a scale. Supposing, however, that we do not reject the noble lord's assurance, but adopt the most favourable interpretation of his words in reference to France, then the character of the present European situation may be summed up by saying that the disposition to preserve peace for a length of time prevails at present in all decisive quarters. It will, however, require some time before the belief in peace and reassurance generally prevails. The preparations for war will doubtless slacken as these hoped-for consequences ensue. Such an interpretation of the Mansion House Speech we cannot but call highly satisfactory, as well as not improbable. We must at the same time add our conviction that a confident belief in peace will not be possible till certain important changes in the views of more than one nation shall have come to aid the resolves of Governments to maintain peace.

According to a Reuter telegram, the Russian newspapers are unanimous in expressing satisfaction at the friendly feelings displayed at the present time by Great Britain towards France, as evinced in the invitation of the French squadron to visit Spithead. These dispositions, remarks the *Novosti*, constitute yet another guarantee for the maintenance of European peace. Other Russian journals also comment upon the matter from a similar point of view.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Although it is impossible (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*,) to deny that the visit of the French squadron to Portsmouth is the reverse of popular, yet it is satisfactory to note that a wholesome reaction has set in against the hysterical outcry raised by the Extremist organs. M. Magnard in the *Figaro*, M. De Kerohant in the *Soleil*, M. Edmond Magnier in the *Evenement*, write plain common sense on the subject. M. Magnard writes:—

By all means let us be prepared to face any emergency; but, after all, the life of nations does not require a permanent state of war, and the very proof of this is the courteous invitation we have received, and which our Republicans want us to respond to by an act of inexcusable boorishness. Why should we treat thus a people who, with us, marches at the head of civilisation, who possesses admirable political institutions, the elasticity of which adapts itself to every progress, who has indeed, elbowed us out of Egypt simply because we refused to operate with her, but who does not interfere with us in Tunis, Algeria, or Tong-king, who is not, indeed, always particularly gracious, but who behaves towards us

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLATION.

In the House of Commons on the 4th August, on the motion to go into committee on the East India (Revenue Accounts), Mr. Provand, who had on the paper the proposal "That further reforms are necessary in the laws of India dealing with native labour in factories and workshops," said there were 150 cotton mills in full work in India, and contended the present legislation was entirely inadequate and insufficient to remove the abuses connected with Indian labour. He would not move the resolution which he had put on the paper, but hoped to receive a sympathetic answer from the Under-Secretary. Mr. Buchanan thought too much pressure had already been put on the Government of India, which was the responsible body, and was intimately acquainted with the case. Mr. S. Smith felt that there was a great danger in putting such unnecessary restrictions upon Indian factory labour as would prevent effective competition, but at the same time he thought that upon the grounds of humanity a certain amount of factory legislation for India was essential. Sir G. Campbell said the Blue Books showed there were not abominations in the Indian factory system as had been alleged. If there were abuses, the Lancashire cotton manufacturers were not the people to deal with them. Mr. Provand warmly protested that he was not interested in the Lancashire cotton manufacture. Sir G. Campbell remarked that this question was constantly brought forward by those who were interested in the Lancashire cotton trade. Mr. Maclean said the part he had taken in the subject had not been taken on philanthropic grounds, but because he had felt that Lancashire ought not to be exposed to unfair competition in India. But he thought the proposal which the hon. member for Glasgow (Mr. Provand) had placed on the paper and had not moved was impolitic. He thought they should wait to see the effect of the present factory legislation in India. The hon. member than intimated that he would speak upon a motion which he had put on the paper. Mr. S. Smith rose to order, and pointed out that he had a notice on the paper to call attention to the proceedings of the Indian National Congress before the notice of the hon. member. The Speaker said that the hon. member had already spoken, and called upon Mr. Maclean to resume his remarks.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Maclean said he had never taken up the question of factory labour as a philanthropist, but he had advocated the restriction of the hours of labour in Indian factories on the ground that it was unfair to the Lancashire operatives that they should be exposed to the existing competition. As a certain standard was set up at Berlin, he had considered it disirable that regulations enforcing that standard should be applied to India as well as to the European countries taking part in the Conference, but the Government of India had not seen their way to carry them into effect. As the only motion before the House was that the speaker should leave the chair, he thought he was perfectly in order in calling attention to the subject of the relations between India and Afghanistan concerning which a motion stood in his name on the paper. He wished to point out how very serious a burden the present great military expenditure was upon the people of India, and to suggest a method by which, in his opinion, the increase of that very heavy burden could be avoided. He thought that, in the interests of the commerce, not only of India, but also of this country, that it would be exceedingly desirable to extend the Indian railway system to Kandahar. Since the Afghan war was concluded there had been on the average 4,000,000l. a year more expended for military purposes than was expended before that war. The inference was that the armed peace now existing was almost as costly as was the very war which had been so often condemned on the score of expense. The result of the evacuation of Kandahar had been that a large expenditure was incurred in constructing a great camp at Quetta and in fortifying various passes. If all the passes were to be fortified the prospect of expenditure was enormous, and the number of troops requisite to defend a line about 1,000 miles long would be beyond the present strength of the Indian Army. It was impossible to conceive that the course adopted should have been adopted by a strong and far-seeing Government. Materials were stored up sufficient to carry the railway to Kandahar, but the Ameer was told that it would only be constructed in case of war or of Afghan disturbance. The Ameer, therefore, considered the railway as an engine of war. Should he not be shown that it would carry riches to him and his people? The policy of remaining behind the Chinese wall of the North-Western frontier was a pusillanimous policy, far different from that which had gained the Indian Empire for us, and of which the motto had been that of Danton, "De l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace." The trade reasons for the advancing of the railway to Kandahar were powerful, and he did not doubt that if they were put before the Ameer, who was a good business man, they would be appreciated. There was an opening in Afghanistan for the pursuit of peaceful and profitable commercial relations. He concluded by moving, "That, in the opinion of this House, the present relations between India and Afghanistan are of an unsatisfactory character; and that, in the interest of the trade of both countries, it is desirable to extend the Indian railway system as far as Kandahar." (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Lethbridge seconded the amendment. He contended, however, that increased military expenditure dated not from the Afghan war but from the time when Lord Dufferin's Government decided that the sense of unrest and disquiet on the North-west frontier should cease. The expenditure was an insurance policy, and was well received in the country; it would lead also to economy in the future. He agreed that the railway should be extended to Kandahar; at present it went only to the Khojak tunnel; it ended at "the hole in the wall." It was of the greatest importance to the commercial community that this extension of the Indian railway system should be carried out, and he must say that railway extension in India generally was necessary.

Sir R. Temple said that, although he was not altogether prepared to support the motion of his hon. friend, he desired to speak of it with sympathy. In 1879 the survey of the existing portion of the railway was made under his personal supervision, and ultimately the railway was pushed as far as Pisheen. From the tunnel in that neighbourhood to Kandahar was a distance of eighty or ninety miles' and if his hon. friend should succeed in inducing the Ameer to complete the line, he would have effected a great change in the manners and customs of Afghanistan. If the work were undertaken, the question would arise as to who would find the money and who the guarantee, for it was certain that no company would undertake such work without a guarantee. Another question that would have to be considered was the effect upon the Afghans of seeing the railway enter their southern capital. They might think that the iron horse was but the precursor of a British Army, so that it would be seen that any more delicate negotiations than those for the suggested railway could hardly be imagined. He was not sure that the political importance of this extension had not been over-estimated. All the great engineering difficulties between the northern frontier of India and the end of the existing railway had been practically overcome, and all that remained between that point and Kandahar was a piece of country, some eighty or ninty miles in extent, which was comparatively flat, and could easily be covered with a temporary railway in time of war. There was, however, no doubt that any extension of the British line at present would be met with an extension of the Russian railway on the other side. Kandahar was admittedly one of the most important positions in Asia, and possessed enormous advantages for those who held it. The district which surrounded it was most fertile, and had a plentiful supply of water, so that it could be held by an army for an indefinite period of time. It was practically the key of India, for any force advancing from the north upon India must of necessity pass Kandahar, and it was therefore, as he had said, one of the essential points to which, in time of war, England would be bound to run a railway.

Mr. Curzon said that it was extremely difficult for the House of Commons to properly appreciate the various considerations which were involved in this matter, owing to its having so little information of an official character before it. As far as their information went, he did not think they were justified in applying the term "unsatisfactory" to the relations existing between the Governments of India and Afghanistan. The Ameer was a man of haughty and imperious character, who would doubtless be very jealous of outside interference, though at the same time he could not be accused of any act of disloyalty to the Indian Government. He was, however, in a very difficult position, for he had to act up to his engagements with the Indian Government, and at the same time to impress his subjects with the idea that he was an independent sovereign. The position of the Viceroy in his dealings with such a man was scarcely less difficult, but at present it could not, he thought, be said that the relations between the two Governments were at all unsatisfactory. No doubt such a railway as that referred to in the resolution would have to be made, but whether the present was the proper moment to enter upon the work was open to question. It would inevitably excite the jealousy of Russia, and would be followed by a corresponding move in the opposite direction by the Russians. The trade over the existing railway was declining, owing, he believed, mainly to the illiberal and intolerable fiscal system adopted by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the very strongest pressure ought to be brought to bear upon the Ameer by the Indian Government to relax this system. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Campbell objected to the policy of attempting to bring the frontier Afghan tribes under our rule by force of arms. Our relations with Afghanistan were undoubtedly most unsatisfactory, but that was because we could not let Afghanistan alone. Afghanistan was like a hedgehog. The more you touched it, the more it bristled and resented interference. In his opinion, the idea of penetrating through Afghanistan with our trade to the Indus and the Oxus was a delusion and a snare. It would raise the hostility alike of the Afghans and the Russians.

Sir J. Gorst said the settled policy of the Government of India was not to interfere with the independence of the frontier tribes nor to attempt any territorial annexation, and not to attempt the extension of the frontier of India further than it was at present, but was to bring those independent tribes, with full respect for their independence, into friendly relations with the British Empire, so that they might become the guardians and protectors of the frontier. It was quite true that in pursuance of a policy of this kind occasional outbreaks—he would not call them wars—would take place. Last year several outbreaks of the kind occurred, but these were the natural incidents which happened in the pursuit of our policy. They were, so to speak, the occasional failures of our policy. He was not insensible to the advantage which would result from the extension of the railway to Kandahar, but it was necessary to have regard to the circumstances of the time. It was one thing to remain at Kandahar when we were there, and when we had a military right of occupation, but it was another thing to attempt to return when we had surrendered Kandahar, retired sixty or seventy miles away, and had entered into engagements which would make anything like a forcible attempt to return approach to a breach of faith. (Hear, hear.) He should be sorry if this motion were to be carried, if it were only for the assertion that our relations with Afghanistan were unsatisfactory. Nothing possible could be further from the real facts of the case. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean:—I did not mean to say that the personal relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan were unsatisfactory, but that the permanent condition of our policy in relation to that country seems to me to be unsatisfactory and ought to be be changed.

Sir J. Gorst was very glad that the hon. member had made that disclaimer. Still, the language of the resolution was equivocal, and he should be very sorry for it to go forth to the world that in the opinion of any section of the House our relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan were unsatisfactory. (Hear, hear.) Whatever complaints other persons might have to make against the Ameer of Afghanistan, the British Government had none. He had kept faith with us in every respect. He (Sir J. Gorst) was sorry to hear his hon. friend the member for Southport (Mr. Curzon) talk as he did of the transit duties. The Ameer was not a vassal of ours. (Hear, hear.) He had always been recognised as an independent ally, whom we protected, but over whose territory we had no right to exercise any jurisdiction whatever. It was quite true that he was subsidised by the Government of India; but that was in order that he might be militarily strong, and the funds he received from the Indian Exchequer were applied to the purpose for which they were given. In the western half of the world transit dues had been recognised as foolish; but in Oriental countries they were the universal expedient for raising revenue, and their abolition in India had only been brought about by friendly arrangement with the native States, most of whom had had recourse to them. The Ameer of Afghanistan was only bound to consult us with reference to his foreign relations, and we had no right to meddle with his foreign or commercial relations. The Ameer was not insensible to the advantages of commerce, and since his restoration to health had induced a set of Europeans to reside in Kabul for the purpose of promoting manufactures and industry. No doubt a railway to Kandahar would be an advantage from a commercial point of view, but the assertion of the House of Commons of that fact would in no way hasten the accomplishment of that line. The Ameer had shown extreme jealousy of anything like interference with his independence, and the Government of India had never pretended that they had the right to extend railways into Afghanistan. To do so would expose us to a charge of breach of faith, and unless urgent strategic considerations should arise, we must wait patiently until the Ameer gives his consent. (Hear, hear.) The Government, therefore, would oppose the resolution of the hon. member—first, because of the equivocal statement as to the unsatisfactoriness of the relations between the Indian Government and Afghanistan: and, secondly, because they did not consider it good policy in the interests of the two countries that the House should express the opinion to which the resolution committed them.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

THE CASE OF COLONEL GEORGE JACKSON.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan, who had a notice on the paper to call attention to the case of Col. George Jackson, commanding 5th Bengal Cavalry, with reference to certain contradictory reports made with regard to him by certain general officers, some of which had been suppressed, and to move, "That inquiry should be made into his position as an officer of the Indian local forces protected by the Henley clause,' which guarantees all their existing rights and privileges, and that this case be further considered next session before he is compulsorily retired," contended that so far from Col. Jackson having displayed a want of tact and judgment, he had acquitted himself in various places with credit and renown. Viscount Baring supported the appeal of the hon. and gallant member. Sir F. Fitzwygram trusted that the Secretary of State would not replace the officer in question. Sir J. Gorst objected to the House being made a court of appeal against the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in India, but said that as a challenge had been given he must meet it. He then read several reports with regard to Col. Jackson and the regiment under his command, and said the matter had been carefully considered over and over again by the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and General Roberts; and while nothing was said against Col. Jackson's integrity or honourable conduct, it was not thought right that he should be left in command. General Goldsworthy felt the punishment was too much for the case, and hoped some means might be found of retaining Col. Jackson in the service. Sir R. Temple had known Col. Jackson formerly, and found him possessed of the very qualities now denied to him—tact, temper, and judgment. If a man possessed these once, he possessed them always. The subject then dropped.

Mr. Kenny (who had on the paper a notice of motion in favour of giving the people of India a voice in the raising and administering of their own revenues) said it was impossible that the subject could be adequately discussed at that time, and therefore he would postpone the motion to a future occasion.

The House then went into Committee.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir J. Gorst in an almost empty House rose to make the usual statement with regard to the finances of India. He said there were three years that would come under review. As regarded the year ending March 31, 1890, the surplus which in August last was predicted has been practically realised, the surplus predicted being Rx 2,677,000 and that actually realised Rx. 2,612,000. As to the year ending March 31, 1891, the most remarkable feature was the extraordinary growth of the surplus everytime it came under review, so that he was now able to announce that the final surplus would be no less than Rx. 3,665,000. The greater part of that increase was due to the alteration in the exchange, the effect of which was to raise the exchange value of the rupee, and to save the Government of India about Rx. 2,500,000. With respect to the year ending March 1892, the surplus estimated in March last was only Rx. 115,600, and he was able to announce that it was now estimated at Rx. 396,000. Of the falling-off in the position of the revenue no less than Rx. 1,156,100 was accounted for by the fall of the rupee. In addition to that there was a falling-off in the opium revenue of Rx. 361,500. Another item of reduction was the cessation of the grant from provincial revenues. A larger proportion of the revenues of India, therefore, had been spent locally in improvements, and a smaller proportion was spent on Imperial objects, such as the maintenance of the army. It was very satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the general deterioration of the financial position the land revenue continued steadily to increase, and in the current year the estimated increase was Rx. 370,000. The general items of expenditure had increased all round, and he was afraid it would continue to do so, though care should be taken that it should not increase faster than the revenue. He was sure it would have rejoiced the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, had he been alive, to know that for the first time since 1886 the Government of India had found it possible, without imposing fresh taxation for the purpose, to restore the famine relief an insurance fund to the full allotment of Rx. 1,500,000. If the figures of 1888—9 were compared with those of the current year, the reserve would be seen to have increased by Rx. 2,408,000 and the expenditure by Rx. 2,320,000—a financial improvement of Rx. 79,000. There had been on increase in every single item of revenue, with the exception of the opium, and the most satisfactory increase was the land revenue, which had grown by about a million tens of rupees. The military expenditure was very large owing to the necessity of a great outlay od defence works and the re-arming of the Indian Army. Contemporaneously with the rise in the value of silver there had been an extraordinary check in the exports from India, while the import of merchandise into India was at the same time stimulated. The position of Indian finance was hopeful and prosperous. No doubt the finances of India were exposed to perils, but at the present moment there was in India no prospect of any great war, and he hoped no probability even of those frontier expeditions which excited the condemnation of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy. But in Indian finance there was always a gambling element in the possible fall in the exchange and there was a danger in the increase of the military expenditure, but he hoped the excessive military expenditure had now come to an end. There was also the danger of having to spend large sums of money in additional and fresh ordnance stores; and lastly, Indian revenues were always liable to be disturbed by famine. Within the last ten days the danger of anything like general famine had practically disappeared. (Hear, hear.) At the moment there was no probability of any such scarcity as would to any appreciable extent influence the revenue or the expenditure. The latest telegram, dated Monday, from the Viceroy, was very favourable and reassuring, and the Committee might feel some confidence that whatever partial distress there might be in certain less favoured districts, the revenue prospects, as a whole, were not unsatisfactory. (Cheers.)

Some discussion followed in the course of which Mr. S. Smith urged that the people of India ought to be represented on the Legislative Councils of the Empire, and ultimately the usual resolution was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow (Wednesday) at ten o'clock, observing that it would be for the general convenience to meet early in order that the prorogation might take place the same day. The motion was agreed to.

The new clause in the Education Bill passed in the afternoon by the House of Lords was agreed to. The Betting and Loans (Infants) Bill was withdrawn.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. WEBB AS A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Crawford in the House of Commons on the 5th instant asked the Under-Secretary of State for India (1) whether, according to the existing rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State, at least a proportion of the three appointments of presidency magistrates at Bombay ought to be conferred on natives of India, and that if a European, not being in the Covenanted Service, was appointed, he must have certain special qualifications, and his appointment was subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; (2) whether two of these appointments were now held by Europeans, and the third was vacant; (3) whether there were native gentlemen qualified to fill the vacancy; (4) whether Mr. Webb, proposed by the Bombay Government, possessed the qualifications required by the rules; and (5) whether the Secretary of State would decline to confirm the nomination and insist on a native being appointed.

Sir J. Fergusson (for Sir J. Gorst).—(1) There is no such rule. The appointment of these presidency magistrates is, by section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code, vested in the local Government without any limitation whatever. The Secretary of State has placed no restriction on the powers of the local Government so far as concerns the appointment of the chief magistrate and one of the junior magistrates. But as regards the other junior magistracy, he has directed that, unless the person to be appointed belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps, no person other than a native of India shall be appointed without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. (2) It is believed that two of these appointments are held by Europeans, and that the third is vacant. (3) The Secretary of State has no information. (4) Mr. Webb is well qualified and has already held the office of chief magistrate some seven times, and fulfilled the duties of the office satisfactorily. (5) The Secretary of State is still in communication with the Government of India.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

In answer to Mr. Roby, Sir J. Gorst said it would be a criminal offence under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, punishable with fine or imprisonment, for any person to sell or expose for sale sewing cotton bearing a false description of the number of yards, unless he can prove his action to be innocent and gives information as to the person from whom he obtained the goods. The Government of India has taken every step to make the law known to all dealers, and there seems to be no necessity for further measures of publicity. The Government of India is always ready to give all the help it can in enforcing the provisions of the Act.

THE KASHMIR RAILWAY.

Sir Lepel Griffin has written the following letter to the *Times*:—About a month ago the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed to London that "the Government of India had practically decided to decline Sir Lepel Griffin's Kashmir Railway scheme on the ground that the promoters asked too much, a guarantee of 4½ per cent. being one of their demands." Although I doubted the accuracy of this statement, which has been repeated in numerous English and Indian newspapers, I thought it well to await the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the application which had been made to them, which I have now received, dated Simla, July 2nd last. I am now in a position to contradict the statement that the Government of India have in any way declined the proposals made. Some points, such as a sterling guarantee, require further discussion and negotiation, but the decision is merely delayed because, as the Secretary to Government writes—The surveys which have been made since my letter of October, 1890, was written have proved that it will be desirable, before deciding on the general route to be taken by the railway to Kashmir, to make surveys and reconnaissances on lines other than the Panjar route, which at that time was regarded as the most promising. It is not probable that these surveys and explorations will be completed for some months, and until the Government of India is better able than at present to determine the route which the projected railway will be likely to follow, a continuation of the negotiations is not likely to have satisfactory results. It is also necessary to correct the statement that a guarantee of 4½ per cent. was one of the demands of the promoters of the undertaking. On the contrary, the financial house which has taken up the scheme, and which is the most important in Europe, only asked a guarantee of 3½ or 3¾ per cent., with a quarter share of eventual profits, which is a very moderate demand for a line of so much difficulty, and the traffic returns of which are uncertain, and it is not likely that any better terms for such a line are procurable in the City of London. The alternative line, which is, equally with the Panjar route, covered by the application to the Government of India, is on strategical grounds preferred by the military advisers of the Government of India, and there are many arguments in its favour. It will, however, be more expensive and slightly longer, and the Government would have to bear a larger proportion of the cost of construction than would be the case were the line most approved by the Kashmir State selected. That there is no time to be lost in commencing the railway is obvious, and the unfortunate occurrences at Manipur this year have shown how essential railway communications are to the outlying portions of the British Empire. To Kashmir their necessity becomes each day more urgent. To emphasize the importance of the undertaking, it was announced from St. Petersburg on the 23rd ult. that "the Ministry of War has under consideration a scheme for the construction of a railway from Dushak, a station on the Transcaspian Railway, to Sarakhs, on the Afghan frontier." This significant announcement has received less notice than it deserves from the English Press.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A C Tute, B C S
Mr J A C Skinner, B C S
Mr J C Hannyngton, M C S
Mr J Thomson, M C S
Mr F Fawcett, M
Mr G H Stuart, M
Lt-Col J W Ottley, R E
Lt-Col P D Jeffreys, A A G
Lt J R Mathews, I S C
Lt G M MacHutchin, 16 M I
Mr A L Lindesay, 21 P I
Lt J H Whitehead, 3 Burma Inf
Lt F W Evatt, 5th Goorkhas
Hon Lt J A Ezechiel, Bo Comt Dept
Surg-Maj H W B Boyd, Bo M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E T Candy, Bo C S, 11 mos
Col la Conway Gordon, C I E, B R E, till May 22, 1892.
Col C J Smith, M R E, 6 mos
Col D H Robertson, B Inf, 2 mos
Col C P Newport, I S C, 2 mos
Capt G B Smith, Bo R A, 3 mos
Capt J M Fleming, I S C, 2 mos
Lt E W Harris, I S C, 10 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A H L Fraser, B C S
Mr H L Darrah, B C S
Mr A Cadell, B C S
Mr H C Williams, B C S
Mr C C Collingwood, B
Mr T J Campbell, B
Mr F L Brown, M
Rev J Henderson, Bo E E
Rev R R H Barlow, Bo E E
Col J C Peyton, I S C
Lt E P Wood, I S C
Lt R F Sorebji, M R E
Lt H W A Merson, I S C
Lt R de Vismes de Ponthieu, I S C
Lt W N Campbell, I S C
Lt J R Mathewes, I S C
Brig-Surg A L Hackett
Surg-Maj J Moorhead, M D
Surg-Maj J A Howell, Bo
Surg H E Banatvala, B

JUDGMENT IN THE BERKELEY PEERAGE CASE.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords sat again on July 31 for the purpose of proceeding with the Berkeley peerage case, the Lords present being the Earl of Morley, who presided, the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Watson, Bramwell, Herschell, Morris, and Hannen.

The Lord Chancellor said it was clear that the claimant, Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, had made out his claim to the peerage by his descent from the fourth Earl of Berkeley, unless Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, had left male issue by his marriage with Mary Cole, daughter of William Cole. Also it was equally clear that any male children born subsequently to the marriage at St. Mary's, Lambeth, on May 16, 1796, were proved to be dead, and the only question was whether a marriage was or was not celebrated between Frederick Augustus, the fifth earl, and Mary Cole on March 30, 1785, in which case there was living male issue of such marriage whose title would displace that of Randal M. T. Berkeley, now claiming to be eighth Earl of Berkeley. The question as to the marriage in 1785 was investigated in Committee for Privileges eighty years ago, and their lordships were invited to reconsider the conclusion then arrived at by the distinguished men who then sat to determine the question, and more than a century after the occurrence of the events which were then the subject of investigation. The witnesses who gave evidence in 1811 had all passed away, and the noble lords who expressed their opinions on the subject at that date had the advantage of seeing and hearing those witnesses, and had therefore means of judging of the credit due to them. It would be a bold thing indeed to reverse a conclusion arrived at by Lord Eldon, and unanimously confirmed by the Committee for Privileges, at such an interval of time, and with such comparatively imperfect opportunity of investigation. It was true that such a determination could not be treated as *res judicata*. But no one could doubt the great weight that should be attached to such a decision. He should have been contented to refer to that decision as overwhelming in its authority, but as their lordships had been appealed to to re-open the question upon the allegation of newly-discovered evidence, it might be worth while to consider the question, and how far it was true to suggest that any new evidence had been discovered justifying a departure from the original decision. It was suggested that the fifth Earl of Berkeley, being determined to obtain possession of Mary Cole, who appeared to to have been endowed with great personal beauty, and finding that it was impossible to do so except upon the terms of marriage, determined that the marriage should be so celebrated that it should be possible for him afterwards to deny the fact of its celebration, and repudiate the wife when he should become tired of her. He only paused to say that if that was the starting point, it was somewhat idle to address their lordships upon any theory that the man who could enter into a deliberate plot for the purpose of cheating the young woman whom he had married out of her rights as a wife would shrink from any scheme of falsehood and fraud if circumstances should render it convenient. The narrative, on the other hand, which was given by Lady Berkeley herself, before the scheme of setting up a marriage had occurred to Lord Berkeley or herself, bore upon it the impress of truth. Lady Berkeley appeared in the early part of 1784 to have been employed by a Mrs. Foote, living at Broughton Mallard, in Kent. She had originally been instructed, at that lady's expense, in hairdressing, so as to qualify to be Mrs. Foote's lady's-maid. That she was employed in that capacity, and also occasionally in assisting the housemaid, was proved irrefragably by Mrs. Foote herself, together with the receipt for wages signed by Mary Cole, and that the employment extended from the early part of 1784 down to December 27 of that year was proved in the same manner. Those dates were of the utmost importance, since it was alleged that in November and December of that year the banns for the intended marriage were published at Berkeley on three successive Sundays. During that year, when, if ever, the arrangements and treaty for a marriage must have been in debate between Lord Berkeley and Mary Cole, no one purported ever to have seen them together. Lady Berkeley herself alleged that Lord Berkeley came to see her once at a village in the neighbourhood of her mistress's house, but no one corroborated her. It was, indeed, admitted by Lady Berkeley herself in her cross-examination that from March, 1784, till December, 1784, she remained in Kent, and was never in London, and that the single visit by Lord Berkeley to which she deposed was at a village called Lenham, about two miles from her mistress's house, where she went on purpose to meet him. She stated, indeed, that during the period in question she corresponded with Lord Berkeley, but not a single letter could be produced, so that the commencement of the narrative assumed a courtship of which there was no evidence whatever other than that of Lady Berkeley herself, and a correspondence of which not a fragment remained. This narrative—not very plausible in itself—was circumstantially contradicted by Lady Berkeley in conversation with the Rev. John Chapeau, and the narrative which she then gave, and the occasion on which she gave it, was so pointed and relevent that he would read the passage from Mr. Chapeau's evidence. The witness said:—

When I came into the parlour to shelter myself, I believe it was from rain, Miss Tudor (Mary Cole had passed by the name of Miss Tudor) was discharging a servant she had had out of the country, and persuading this girl to return to her friends in the country, telling her she would pay her stage-coach if she would. She refused, saying she liked to stay in London better. Upon which Miss Tudor asked me if I did not think the girl extremely obstinate, and that a girl with a good countenance, and dismissed from service without money, would be sure to fall a prey to some man or other. "In this situation," said she, "I was once myself; but having a friend of my mother's, whose name I recollected, and whose house I found out, very luckily was received with kindness; but that kindness did not last long, for he came to me and said, 'Mary, you must not stay longer under my roof. I have lived in good esteem among my neighbours, and the young people will laugh at me if you continue, and the old will despise me; therefore, child, you must go down to your friends at Gloucester.' I said to her, 'I hope that he did not turn you out without some money.' 'No,' she said, 'he did not; he gave me a very handsome present, and with that present I quitted his house and went to my sister, Ann Farren, whom I found with a sore breast, two or three children extremely diseased and dirty, and one Mrs. Sheffield, an old servant in the family, who came upon her necessitous situation, to assist them. The first thing I did was to send for a surgeon to my sister; the next was to have the children cleaned and clothed, and that dipped very deeply into my present. I remunerated Mrs. Sheffield for her kindness, and then disliking my situation under my sister, took up my little bundle and marched to my sister Susan's. I took up the knocker, but recollecting that my mother had given me strict orders never speak to my sister Susan any more, I laid it down again quietly, and took a turn to reflect upon my disobedience; but when I thought of returning to all that misery at my sister's—my sister screaming with pain, and the children almost famished with hunger—I faced about, went to my sister Susan's once again, took up the knocker and gave a loud rap. Who should come to the door but (as if it had been on purpose) my sister Susan herself, dressed out in all the paraphernalia of a fine lady going to the opera. She took me into her arms, carried me into the parlour and gave me refreshment; began to tear a great many valuable laces of 16s. a day to equip me for the opera, and when I was so dressed I looked like a devil. I went to the opera and was entertained with it, and at night returned again to my sister's, and there I found a table well spread, not knowing that my sister ever had a fortune. At that table were Lord Berkeley, Sir Thomas Kipworth, I think a Mr. Marriott, and a Mr. Howarth. The evening went off very very dull, and they soon left the place. The next night we went to the play in the same manner, and returned in the same manner, and with no other difference than a young barrister, whom I thought disagreeable, and if I had been frequently with him I could have liked him very much. When they went away I requested my sister to give me a cheerful evening that we might recount over our youthful stories. The day was fixed, and our supper consisted of a roast fowl, sausages, and a bowl of punch. In the midst of our mirth a violent noise was heard in the passage, and in rushed two ruffians, one seizing my sister by the right hand and the other by the left, trying to drag her out of the house in order to carry her to a sponging-house." She told me that the men declared they would not quit Susan—her sister—unless they received a hundred guineas. She fainted away; then when she came to herself she found Lord Berkeley standing by her sister Susan, who was not there before.

It was unnecessary to insist upon the admitted fact that for years Mary Cole called herself Miss Tudor, and lived with Berkeley as his avowed mistress; that the children born between 1785 and 1796 were repeatedly admitted to be illegitimate by both their father and their mother; that when the marriage was actually celebrated between Lord and Lady Berkeley they were respectively described as single people; and that when the first child after that marriage was born he was described by the courtesy title belonging to the eldest son of the earl. He did not think that the learned counsel had done entire justice to Lord Eldon's judgment. That most learned judge treated every part of the case with the most minute attention. He was obviously endeavouring to avoid giving unnecessary pain where there was so much to excite sympathy for one whose lapse from virtue had been at a very early age and under circumstances of great temptation, and whose subsequent career had been absolutely without reproach. Lord Eldon further seemed to wish to cause as little scandal as was consistent with the due performance of his judicial duty, but he plainly said that he found there had been no publication of banns, that there never was any such marriage as the alleged marriage of March 30, 1785, and he dealt with those propositions upon considerations which, to his (the Lord Chancellor's) mind, would have been conclusive without reference to the question of whether the handwriting was that of Mr. Hupsman or of Lord Berkeley. He entirely concurred in the conclusions at which Lord Eldon arrived. He would, therefore, conclude by moving—first, that they saw no reason to depart from the conclusion arrived at by the Committee for Privileges of 1811, and next that the claimant, Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, claiming to be the eighth Earl of Berkeley and Viscount Dursley, had established his claim, and that the committee do so report to the House.

Lord Watson expressed his concurrence in the view of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Bramwell gave his reasons for also concurring. The other noble and learned Lords present agreed, and the resolutions of the Lord Chancellor were adopted.

BARON HIRSCH AND THE JEWS.

In a conference which took place at Carlsbad between Baron Hirsch and the members of the Berlin Emigration Committee, a series of resolutions (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*) was passed for organising the relief of the Jews and facilitating emigration. They run as follows: (1) In order to render Baron Hirsch's work as efficient as possible, the principal Jewish communities in Europe and America bind themselves to assist his scheme for emigration. (The necessary preliminaries are already complete). (2) The executive committee already existing outside Russia are to be strengthened where necessary, so that they may be able to fulfil their difficult task. (3) Baron Hirsch promises to send, with the co-operation of the above-named bodies, Mr. Arnold White, and if requisite a second delegate, to Russia, in order, with the permission of the Government, to establish a local committee in St. Petersburg and several in the provinces. These Russian committees are to take the necessary measures for substituting, in place of the present irregular and aimless departure of Russian Jews from their native places, a regular, even if perhaps less speedy, emigration.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 4.

18th Hussars—Lieut W H Williamson resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery—To be Lieut-Cols—Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col H R L Morgan, vice Col A J Shuttleworth, placed upon half-pay. Lieut-Col A A Saunders, from half-pay, vice Col G W C Rothe, placed on half-pay.

To be Majs—Capt B Burton, vice B F Domvile, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay. Capt J E H Allen, vice Brevet Lieut-Col H R L Morgan, promoted.

To be Capts—Lieut H R Adair, upon the Seconded List. Lieut W de C Stretton, upon the Seconded List. Lieut R C Stevenson, vice B Burton, promoted. Lieut A D Young, vice J R H Allen, promoted.

Lieut C B Thornhill is placed on the Seconded List as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts:—C Evans, vice C A Rumball, resigned; L S Downes, vice J Haggard, deceased; H D O Ward, vice A J Pollock, seconded; W P Monkhouse, vice R St C Lecky, promoted; C E C G Charlton, vice F L Playfair seconded; J E H Young, vice H S White, promoted; E G Carbutt, vice J B Parry, seconded; A S Capper, vice W H Carey, transferred to the Asiatic Artillery; R L Haymes, vice E C Pottinger, seconded; G C Merrick, vice N E Young, promoted; A P Trevor, vice F G Smallwood, seconded; P L Foster, vice D M Babington, seconded; E St J Brownlow, vice E W Davies, seconded; W B Anley, vice C S Taylor, seconded; E B Ashmore, vice T Jones, seconded; B Vincent, vice H A Reid, seconded; A E C Myers, vice H B Chatteris, resigned; W N Hay, vice C R Hodgins, seconded; H S Browning, vice F N Friend, seconded; J G Dennistown, vice J B Mannsell, deceased; V de V Hunt, vice A B Donne, promoted; J T MacDougall, vice O K Tancock, seconded; J Chrystie, vice R G Merriman, appointed to West African Artillery; W E Manley, vice F N Clinton-Parry, resigned; A E Gordon, vice T R C Hudson, seconded; W Evans, vice W F A Hopkins, deceased.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col A J C Cunningham (late Bengal) retires upon an Indian pension and extra annuity.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Capt L W Bode is seconded for service on the Staff.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Maj W S Anderson retires on retired pay; Capt G S Baynes to be Maj, vice W S Anderson; Capt the Hon E S St Aubyn retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut C Ashburnham is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Sec Lieut W G A Orde-Powlett to be Lieut, vice C Ashburnham.

The West India Regt—Sec Lieut H W Marsden to be Lieut vice C M Johnstone, transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards; Sec Lieut A Blackburn resigns his commission.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col C J Pearse is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

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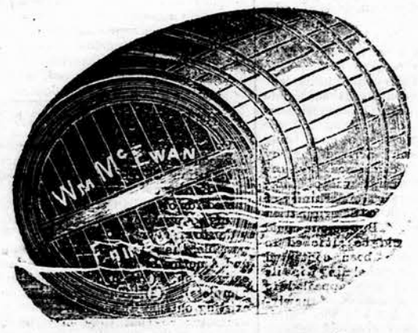

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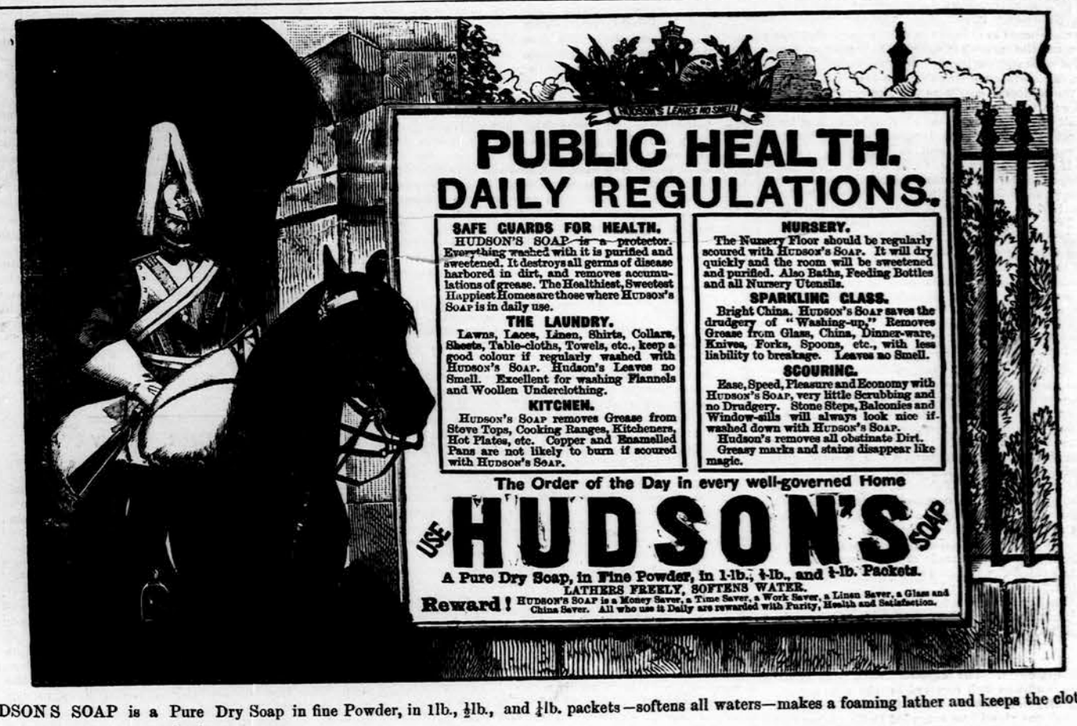
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